THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

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New-York Daily Times.

THE CAMPAIGN.

SOFT-SHELL RATIFICATION MEETING.

NEW SPEAKERS IN OLD TAMMANY.

Horatio Seymour's Nomination Enthusiastically Endorsed.

MEETINGS WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE HALL.

Speeches of John Cochrane, Lorenzo B. Shepard, John B. Steele, David T. Wright, Capt. Rynders, Alexander Ming, &c. &c.

Tammany Hall was crowded last evening, in response to a call from the "Young Men's Democratic Union Club," inviting the attendance of "all citizens in favor of the reelection of HORATIO SEYMOUR." Within, the Hall was densely filled, while a large assemblage besieged the doors without. Finally, the crowd of those were unable to gain admittance became so great that an out-door meeting was organized, and speakers sent to address them.

DODWORTH's popular band was engaged, and served greatly to enliven the evening.

The officers of the Club (JOHN COCHRANE, Esq., in the Chair) presided, and Mr. H. P. CARR, member of the Committee of Arrangements, opened the meeting by reading the call of the Club. Upon the platform we observed an unusual scarcity of City politicians, their places being supplied by fresh faces from the Rural Districts. When the call for the meeting had been read,

The Chairman (Mr. COCHRANE) came forward, and after the cheers which greeted him had subsided, spoke as follows:

MR. COCHRANE'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have called you together this evening to unite with us in expressing our ardent desires that the campaign in which we are engaged shall continue to be as prosperous and as successful as it has hitherto been. The Club, over which I have the honor to preside, has extended to you an invitation, as fellow-Democrats, to meet them in council this evening that we may learn what have been our past successes, and what probably shall be the prospect which shall attend us upon the 7th day of this month. [Cheers.] He who we have placed before us as our standard bearer and our chief is HORATIO SEYMOUR, [enthusiastic cheers,] Governor of the State of New-York, and by the will of the people to continue Governor of the State of New-York. [Renewed cheers.] The charges which have been brought against Governor SEYMOUR, are those which have been [illegible] in your ears daily—have become the theme of common conversation of the corners and by the [illegible], and Democrats throughout the whole extent of the land have been sought to be made to believe that he whom we would elevate again to the place which he occupies now, is a man undeserving your confidence, and undeserving of the high dignity of Standard Bearer of the Democracy of the State of New-York. [Cheers.] Already has the war-cry been issued, and last evening those who were engaged against him must fulminate against his character such imputations as would degrade him as a man, if true, and condemn him as an officer, if just. Let me detain you for a few moments before we proceed to the regular transactions of the meeting with a few observations upon some few of the features of these charges which have been levelled against him. It has been stated by those gentlemen who have taken the stand against us that this is a campaign in which all national issues have been smothered; that we have suppressed principle, and that we are a dram-drinking, grovelling party, who have entered upon a contest which will find us, in the result, where the drunkard should be, grovelling in the streets, and with none to assist them. You all well recollect the Convention held at Syracuse by the Democratic party on the 5th of September, and you all equally well remember that upon that occasion the Democratic party took its position side by side with the National Administration—supporters of that Administration from its commencement down to that then time, and at the same time the firm supporters of the Cabinet of FRANKLIN PIERCE. [Cheers.] It was upon that great National principle of anti-coercion—it was upon that great fundamental truth of the right of the people to govern themselves that that State Convention fixed itself firmly and steadfastly, and it was at that time also that upon that national stand they elevated as their Standard-Bearer HORATIO SEYMOUR, who should bear their flag along in the coming contest. [Cheers.] But there was more than this to be done. When at the time that we took our position as National Democrats, we also took our position upon State issues; and when we elevated HORATIO SEYMOUR, can it be charged that we elevated him to a nomination because he fulminated, and by that fulmination choked the Maine Liquor Law bill? [Cheers.] The reason is that he was a national man—the reason was that he possessed the confidence of Democrats—the reason was that the firm heart of the Democratic party beat in unison with his own; and with him for our leader we felt sure that victory would be ours; and it was not, fellow-citizens, until a Whig Convention met some weeks after that time in Syracuse, and nominated MYRON H. CLARK, that the issue was forced upon us by the Whig party—liquor and freedom on the one side, and coercion and despotism on the other. [Cheers.] It is no issue of our own making, or of our own seeking—it is an issue which has been dragged before this community—was made a disposition of by Governor SEYMOUR in his Veto Message at the last session of the Legislature; and when on the 31st day of March last, he returned that bill "for the suppression of intemperance," but which was a bill for the suppression of freedom in our State, with his objections, that issue made was disposed of. He was then triumphant as he will be victorious in this second issue. Then it is folly for them to proclaim that this issue is made by the Democratic party. No; the Democratic party—as it always has—now stands in advance of the liberties of the people and the freedom of the country. They make no aggressive war upon principle anywhere—they stand as its champions. It is only when the Whig party with a Whig leader, in MYRON H. CLARK, whose motions are indicated by that wily politician who resides just beyond the prison walls in the city of Auburn, WM. H. SEWARD, it is then and then only, that Democrats stand fast to the principles they profess because they are attacked by those who are their enemies in principle and in fact. Now, fellow-citizens, let me direct your attention, for one moment, to a few of the leading features of that bill of abominations—that bloody bill—that bill, worse than which never was imprinted on the English Statute Book and than which, if one in any measure so bad had been passed upon our forefathers, a revolution as speedy and as terrific as the lightning bolt would have followed. It was a bill for what? For the suppression of intemperance. How? By prohibiting the draught of intoxicating liquors. Why what nonsense and folly. Upon general principles who is there here to-night who will stand upright as a man and proclaim that morals are to be enforced—that disease is to be compelled—that men no longer to be arrested by reason, are to be compelled by physical strength to the obedience to their masters, whether those masters are principles in the mouths of Whig politicians, or whether they are the whims and fancies of unrighteous despots. What matters it to be if they are not free. Our principles must be voluntary or they are no principles at all. You all do know that sumptuary laws are the bane of all Republics—they are the stand-by of all despotisms. You all do know that they have been banished from the statute book, and that every jurist and civilian have set their faces against them as anti-republican and untrue. This is but a sumptuary law commanding to A, B, C, or D not what he shall eat, not what he shall drink, not what he shall put on, but what he shall not drink, what he shall not eat, and, for it extends that far, what he shall not put on, for he may go in a state of nudity through the streets, so far as that principle is concerned.

But it is averred that because intemperance is the source of nine-tenths of the crime of this country, therefore this bill is to be taken out of the category of sumptuary laws. Let us see how that is. There is another incentive, immensely more dangerous than liquor towards crime. That incentive is this: the natural disposition to do evil among men. Why, then, if the natural disposition to do evil among men is a greater, and graver, and more constantly active power of evil than the drinking of liquor itself, why do not the honest [illegible] people send all those whom the phrenologists say possess to have the organ of destructiveness largely developed, up to Sing Sing, in order that they may no longer injure themselves or their fellow-citizens, or the community? You see to where their argument would lead us; you see how absurd and how subversive of your liberties their theory is.

There is another thing, fellow-citizens, that I would here allude to, but with which I shall not detain you much further. Now, then, you all have your rights. Our forefathers who were so wise as to leave those rights to no conjecture, have clothed them in English; they have put them in bright and burning words upon the statute book of your State. And your Bill of Rights in its eleventh section has proclaimed that the people should be secure in their property, in their persons, in their houses, in their papers and their effects against unreasonable warrants, against unreasonable searches and seizures; and this Temperance bill, gentlemen, asks that upon the suspicion barely of any one of the four thousand magistrates in the State of New-York, a warrant, a search warrant be issued, and that search warrant shall run into the house, into the home, to the fireside, to the interior chamber, to the bed of every one of you; and there, with the myrmidons of the law at its heels, that search warrant shall look for concealed intoxicating liquors; whether there be more or less; whether it be against A.'s or B.'s house, that warrant shall take that liquor, and shall, after due action by the magistrate, forfeit that liquor; in other words, this intoxicating liquor, which is the object of this hunt—this intoxicating draught thus reposing in your houses, whether by the gallon or by the cask, or by the hogshead; whether it be in your domicil or in your store; whether it be lodged in yonder Custom-House or in yonder private Bonded Warehouse; whether it be in yonder galleon or in yonder ship, riding in your port—anywhere, all over this State, that warrant runs, and those Whig myrmidons of the law enter, arrest, confiscate, and forfeit. Is this law right? Will you submit to it? *Is it not a violation of the first principle*, an encroachment upon the first right upon which the Democratic party rests, and without which we would be in anarchy—worse than anarchy, for we would be in despotism? [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, this is but a tithe of the infamy of this bill. This bill would do more; taking your property, it is confiscated by the magistrate;—that which is pronounced to be inviolable by the Constitution is taken from you. The Constitution provides that you cannot be convicted or restrained in your personal rights or in your property rights, without due course of law, and here by this bill it is violated, thrown to the winds, and neither jury or judge is to sit upon the case. Any one of these magistrates, four thousand in number, in the exercise of an arbitrary discretion, may visit you at midnight, at the hour of dawn, or of the setting sun, or while you are in your beds, and take from you houseware, articles of apparel, articles of livelihood and of sustenance. Such is this bill in that respect. There is one other feature to which I will direct your attention. You all do know that your Constitution proclaims that no man shall be obliged to criminate himself. What says this law? It says this: That if any individual—any white neckerchiefed clergyman, any gloomy fanatic, who may imagine that some honest Democrat—some of the great unwashed—any one of the great unterrified, should happen to know of an individual *who had some liquor in his house, why, upon that white* neckclothed individual making oath solemnly before this *magistrate*, that he has a *grave suspicion* that Jem the Unterrified knows where there is something to drink, Jem the Unterrified, [cheers and laughter,] is taken by *the neck; he is brought by that white-neckerchiefed* man before the magistrate; the magistrate says to him, "Jem, do you know of anybody who has anything to drink?" "No," says Jem, "and if I did I would not tell you." "Well then," says this most potent, grave and reverend Dogberry, the magistrate seated in the chair, "Jem, you must go to prison." Well, Jem goes to the prison. But what goes with him, fellow citizens? Your liberties and my liberties; your rights and my rights, and the rights of all of us go with him, and there in Jem's prison a martyr is imprisoned and sacrificed to this bill of MYRON H. CLARK. [Loud applause.] I will detain you no longer upon this subject. A few words in answer to that which has been levelled against Governor SEYMOUR. It has been proclaimed by him who leads the attack against him, and who gave utterance to his thought last night, that Governor SEYMOUR is the candidate of unlicensed free traffic in rum. Governor SEYMOUR has taken no such position. His veto message proclaims the contrary. It states that the present license laws are sufficient. Let those who ought observe them, and the people will be safe; especially will they be safe when the people have it in their power to elect those magistrates who will do their bidding, and grant licenses or not as the people may desire them. It is untrue, therefore—it is unjust to level such an aspersion at Governor SEYMOUR, and to place us, fellow-citizens, by implication here to-night, and elsewhere over this broad State, in the position of being the rum-drinking, the rum-rotten, and the drunkard party. Why, no; we stand uprightly on our feet; and if liquor abounds, and people voluntarily partake of it or refrain from it, they exercise their just rights. Standing upon those rights you come here to night to proclaim that you are no rum-drinking, no rum-trafficing party, but a party that sees at issue a principle, a right of civil and religious freedom, and, seeing that right, will maintain it, and dare the worst. [Great applause.] But, gentlemen, our worthy friend who has taken upon himself the *championship of Judge Bronson, has proclaimed*, in other words, that the issue is this: Between good liquor—Judge BRONSON; bad liquor—HORATIO SEYMOUR; and no liquor at all—MYRON H. CLARK. [Laughter.] Well, now, you all know that MYRON H. CLARK has no more liquor in his composition than a turnip has blood. You all know, therefore, that in respect to the third of these propositions of the worthy gentleman, it is true. Placing Judge BRONSON for good liquor, and HORATIO SEYMOUR for bad liquor, he places them both upon that hogshead which he pronounces to be the force and effect of the bung-hole issue. [Laughter.] Well, now, if these are the two gentlemen on the opposite sides of the liquor issue, and if the issue is a bung-hole issue—[renewed laughter]—let us place these two candidates, and I'll warrant you you will find that if DANIEL S. DICKINSON has the placing of Judge BRONSON, his candidate, he will station him nearest to the tap. [Great laughter and cheers.] And now, fellow-citizen, it has been stated by this learned gentleman, upon the tribune last night, that this veto message was *ready prepared* to the hands of Governor SEYMOUR, at the time the bill was presented to him. That, gentlemen, I know to be untrue, and I cannot believe that my friend, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, when he uttered it, meant more by it than a figure of speech. I know very well this, that instead of being in such a state of fermentation, as DANIEL S. DICKINSON affirms, Governor SEYMOUR, some two months before the passage of that bill through our Legislature, informed me, himself, that if passed, he would veto it. [Cheers.] Was there any doubt about HORATIO SEYMOUR's position, or about his judgment? Have you any doubt about his capacity? None, whatever. [A voice: "None."] No, none at all. Governor SEYMOUR in a state of fermentation upon that occasion! Why, if you had witnessed our friend DANIEL S. DICKINSON, as he skipped, and hopped, and jumped upon the tribune last night, you would have thought there were some fermented *hops* liberated on that occasion, and the brewers present would have seized upon DANIEL S. DICKINSON as better material for beer than any of the hops of Otsego or Chenango. [Loud cheers and laughter.] And that he calls the "beer issue"—the "beer issue" concentrated upon the hops of DANIEL S. DICKINSON. Why, gentlemen, would those of you who are here from "Fatherland" to-night, base your lager-bier upon such an extraordinary compound of fermentations as my honorable friend? No, he would be unwilling to subject himself to the process, for he might perchance be Germanized, or he might be Irishised; if anything, he could not be Americanized by that process. But let me tell him one thing, and let me announce it to you, that whether his hops be employed in this campaign or not, Governor SEYMOUR's victory next Tuesday night will teach you all to drink a little of the DICKINSON ale. [Cheers.] Now, fellow-citizens, one word in respect to your local ticket. You have nominated a ticket which will carry this City, which will sweep it clean through. Upon that ticket you have a FERNANDO WOOD, [cheers;] you have a MATTHIAS GOODERSON, [cheers;] you have a list of worthies whom I do not remember, and it is not necessary, because we are pushed for time, each and all of whom you will support. The ticket is neither Hard nor Soft, and because it is neither, because it is Democratic Wood, therefore was it that the Adamantines—the Adamantines who were too hard, who have nominated the hardest hickory Scholl that could be found. [Cheers.] And that hard—that utmost hard—to preserve the principles of the Administration, to guard their immaculate purity—surrendered his blushing honors to a pudding Soft, WILSON G. HUNT! [Tremendous applause.] Oh, what an abandonment of principle was there, my fellow-countrymen! Principle no longer—the Stuyvesant pear-tree is dead! [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, in taking my seat, allow me to call your attention to the great importance of this campaign. The hours, the minutes are rolling on. You have now before you an opportunity of effecting that which you long have sought the opportunity to do—that of defeating the Whigs, and of conferring a glorious triumph on HORATIO SEYMOUR. [Great applause, during which the speaker sat down.]

Mr. S. WALLACE CONE was introduced by the Chairman, and read the following

ADDRESS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In this crisis we feel bound to issue to you a calm and earnest appeal. Our last address to the Democracy was adopted August 24, 1853. It had for its object the union of the Democratic party. For this, our second appeal, we claim a still higher motive—the union of all good citizens in defence of their constitutional rights and franchises.

We do not expect that our voice will be potent enough to still the storm of passion, prejudice and error. We claim for ourselves no peculiar merit; but as men, the particular study of whose lives is the effect of political events and systems, we ask you, citizens of the State of New-York—the greatness and prosperity of which State we believe to be now put in peril—to listen to the arguments which our reflection has suggested. If you find them sound, receive and act upon them; if otherwise reject them. In any event, let an enlightened regard for the rights of your fellow-citizens, and the best interests of your State, govern your conduct.

On the 7th day of November next you will have to decide between two systems—the restrictive or coercive system, and all the wildest "isms" of the day, in the person of MYRON H. CLARK, and the voluntary or republican system, a wise regard for equal rights, and fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, in the person of HORATIO SEYMOUR.

We have already chosen the latter; and for these reasons:

Because, after a patient consideration of his acts, antecedents, and affiliations, we are convinced that MYRON H. CLARK is not fit or safe to be the Governor of this State.

Neither his character nor talents could add any lustre to the office which has been filled by so many men justly famous in American history. The mere fact that such a man to thrust before you, is the best evidence that he is simply a puppet of other men's designs; and that, in the hands of WM. H. SEWARD, he is ready to act any violence or absurdity to which he may be instigated. The real purpose of his election is the return of WM. H. SEWARD to the United States Senate. The means relied on to accomplish both is the "Maine Law." The ultimate object is to create a sectional party, on the basis of abolition, and to make the State of New-York the leader in an unholy crusade against the Constitution of the Union and the rights of her sister States. The "Maine Law" is the hobby on which the dangerous and unscrupulous men who pull the wires of their puppet candidate for Governor hope to ride easily into power. That law is the entering wedge—once fixed, a hundred others are ready to follow it, and divide for ever the Constitution of your State into such pieces as may suit their cupidity, their ambition, or their intolerance.

To the dangers of that law, permit us once more to direct your attention.

It not only violates the Constitution, but it impairs also the sanction, and saps the foundation of all other laws, by taking away the rights on which they rest, viz.: Security of person and property. It annuls the dearest obligation in your bill of rights—"That the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, ought not to be violated." It substitutes the arbitrary will of the magistrate for the due course of law. It supersedes the guarded provisions of every former statute, by the uncontrolled license of a later one. It elevates a single, exceptional enactment above the immemorial custom of the common law. Particularly it takes away from the citizen the right of trial by jury—a right so precious to every Anglo-Saxon, that no effort, physical or mental, no expenditure of time or money, no danger of person, no hazard of fortune or of life, *has ever been thought too dear in its defence*. The noblest efforts of oratory—the most admirable displays of patriotism—have, from the earliest times of English history, been made in its behalf. It has ever been considered the grand bulwark of the rights and liberties of the citizen. Wrest that from us, and where is our defence? On what shall we rely? To what fly for safety from the usurpations of power and the designs of evil men? And this bulwark, it is not unknown to you, citizens, would have long since been broken down but for the heroic stand of HORATIO SEYMOUR, and his bold veto of that bad bill.

We will not weary you with reciting the long list of illustrious patriots, the grandest efforts of whose lives were directed to sustain this right against the assaults of bigotry or the machinations of power. It is sufficient that you know them. But you should call to mind, at this time particularly, that PATRICK HENRY, of Virginia, that far-seeing patriot, thought it the best ground of opposition to the Constitution of the Confederacy, as at first proposed, that it did not guarantee, in express terms, the right of trial by Jury, and refused his assent to it unless so amended. You should remember that THOMAS JEFFERSON said: "My chief fear is the tyranny of Legislatures."

Pause long, we entreat you, therefore, before you surrender to the tyranny of your would-be legislators that *very right which, of all others, has given dignity to the* English name, and elevated the citizens of Great Britain and America above those of any other country. *"The Government of most States,"* says Sir JAMES MCINTOSH, "protects acknowledged innocence; the *law of England is a power sufficient to cover with its* shield whatever is not ascertained, demonstrated, convicted, legal guilt." Such is the boast of monarchical *England. Shall republican America be contented to de*serve a less encomium at the hands of her historians? Shall we, to pander to the madness of an hour, pass a law which deprives the citizen of his property without benefit to the State; which assumes his guilt without proof, and punishes his innocence without a trial? Shall we recklessly expose our persons, our property, our reputations and our homes, to the cupidity of the knave, and the tender mercies of the bigot.

Permit the election of MYRON H. CLARK, and you elect this system with him—a system from which the trial by jury is banished—under which the person of the citizen has no protection; his property no security; his reputation no safeguard, and his home no sanctity—a system which, commencing with the prostration of the rights and honor of your own State, aims ultimately to attack all; to array one portion of the Union against the other; to adopt into its mongrel fraternity Abolitionism, and every other fanatical influence; to substitute geographical lines, hitherto unknown, for party divisions on principles well defined; to alienate the affections of the sister States, and finally, unless the good providence of God shall overrule and frustrate these dark designs, to exhibit to the world the sad spectacle of the mightiest of all republics hurried to an untimely end by its own divisions and the inordinate ambition of unworthy citizens.

To us, fellow-citizens, the election of HORATIO SEYMOUR, the defeat of the Maine Law, and the disappointment of its fanatical abettors of every shade and stripe, appear to offer the only means of escape from consequences so disastrous.

We appeal to every citizen, without distinction of party, to support him with his vote, his efforts and his influence.

We appeal to you, citizens, to vote for HORATIO SEYMOUR—for the trial by Jury, for the rights of the citizen, *for the loyal defence of the Union and the Constitution.*

We appeal to you to vote for all which has made us great or keeps us happy, and we adjure you by every sentiment of justice, patriotism and self-respect, to visit with the defeat and censure they deserve, CLARK, SEWARD, and every other conspirator against your rights, your liberties, and the prosperity of your country. To the pride, the justice, the conscience of every citizen, we appeal.

Upon the wisdom, the virtue and the patriotism of all good men we fearlessly rely.

The Chairman announced the *receipt of letters from* several distinguished Democrats, which owing to the lateness of the hour, he would not read, but handed to the Reporters for publication.

SAYVILLE, Monday, Oct. 30, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind invitation to address the mass meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, on the evening of Nov. 2, has just been received. The delay was owing to its direction to the Islip Post-office instead of the Sayville Post-office, from which latter I receive my regular mails. I am reluctantly compelled to decline your invitation by an engagement on that date in a neighboring State—an engagement which I cannot postpone. I feel deeply grateful to you all for the zealous and active aid you have given to our State ticket, and its success, which seems hardly to admit of a doubt, will be in a great degree owing to the friendly warmth and enthusiasm with which you have supported it.

I assure you that I most fully appreciate your efforts, and hope that an opportunity will present for me to show that appreciation. Each and every day brings thousands of fresh accessions to our ranks. While we are moving on in solid column under the banner of the regular Democracy, and the championship of human rights, our opponents are breaking up in every direction around us. Most hopeful and brilliant are the prospects of the 7th of November next. Yours, very truly,

WM. H. LUDLOW.

To Messrs. L. F. HARRISON, C. F. CAMBRELING and others.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your kind invitation in behalf of the "Young Men's Democratic Union Club," to address the mass meeting at Tammany Hall this evening, and until to-day I hoped to have had the pleasure of accepting it. But I find myself obliged to leave town on professional business, and must, therefore ask you to excuse me.

Under other circumstances it would have given me great pleasure to say a few words to my fellow citizens, who will assemble at Tammany Hall this evening, upon a single question now before the public. I allude to what is commonly known as the Maine Liquor law. The author of such a legislative act is one of the candidates for Governor of this State—the fearless Executive who vetoed it is his competitor. The Whig Convention endorsed the bill of Mr. CLARK, and set aside all the prominent men of their party to make him their candidate. The Democratic Convention warmly approved the veto. The issue is thus fairly made between Governor SEYMOUR and his associates on the ticket upon one side, and Mr. CLARK and his upon the other. There can be no rational doubt that the real contest is between these two tickets, and that no other has a possible chance of success. In such a contest it seems to me no liberal and just man ought to hesitate which cause to espouse. In my judgment the Prohibition act of Mr. CLARK, if passed into a law and executed, would, in its invasions of personal liberty, and confiscation of private property, surpass the wildest excesses of any mob of which I ever heard. I greatly misapprehend the intelligence and spirit of the people of this State, if they do not in the coming canvass rebuke this act, and sustain those who arrest and oppose it with overwhelming strength. Organization and vigilance are alone requisite to make this result certain, and if, in this respect, the interior of the State is as well prepared as this metropolis, a brilliant victory awaits Governor SEYMOUR, and the distinguished men associated with him upon the ticket.

Yours, truly, J. VAN BUREN.

MR. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq., was introduced. He was received with loud cheers, and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is perhaps one of the most glorious features of the Democratic character, that it is always ready to respond to any infringement of personal liberty, or to any violation of the Constitution. Consider the history of that party from its organization, and never in one single instance has it proposed any assault upon the Constitution, nor yet upon any right of any citizen of the country. Its doctrine has uniformly been Equal Rights to all, a preservation of Constitutional obligation, and a discharge of Constitutional duty. But, fellow-citizens, it has been the peculiar characteristic of other parties to assail the Constitution, and to trample upon popular rights. The Constitution of the United States was assailed, and an attempt was made to strike from it that glorious Veto power which has so often preserved the liberties of the people; and recently, an assault has been made upon the Constitution of our own State, and not only an assault upon the Constitution but an assault upon principles which I may say with propriety lie more deeply at the foundations of Republican Government than even the Constitution itself. And we have met to-night, fellow-citizens, to consider of this matter. I see around me here in this mighty throng, a great many faces of old friends from whom I have been alienated in my political action. I know that nothing would have brought out the true and strong Democratic energies of such men as these but an attempt to violate the Constitution. And I always knew that when any attempt against Constitutional right and popular right was made, every man of Democratic impulses, in whatever section of any party he might be found, would rally to the maintenance of popular right and Constitutional freedom, and the result has proved that I was right in my judgment. I do not see here among us Senator DICKINSON, but I read the speech which he made last night, and ascertained that he has not discovered the Constitution has been invaded, or if he has, he does not think it a matter worth alluding to in his speech. I heard the speech of Mr. O'CONOR last night—a very able speech—but one which utterly ignored the existence of any attack upon the Constitution, and I could not but regret that men who ranked as Democrats, men whose blood should have boiled in their veins when the Constitution was struck at, should be talking of any other issue than of the constitutional issue which has been raised here, in which our principles are involved, and upon which we must pronounce. Mr. DICKINSON, in the midst of this exciting contest, begged your attention to an issue of his own. He asks you to forget that your houses are invaded, to forget that your rights are in danger of being sacrificed, and to join him in a crusade against FRANKLIN PIERCE, upon a series of questions which have been disposed of by the Democratic party, and which I do not think will be raised again for a quarter of a century. Now, fellow-citizens, we are wise to fight in that contest, wherein our dearest rights are involved, and to look at that question which most closely concerns us. Why, if Judge BRONSON were a devoted friend of the Constitution, he would say at once—"It has been in the good pleasure of Divine Providence the destiny of HORATIO SEYMOUR to become the vindicator of the Constitution, and the protector of freemen against assaults upon their freedom; and whatever may be my opinion in reference to that man's sentiments, I will stand by him in this contest, because I desire Constitutional liberty to prevail over fanaticism." [Cheers.] Why should he in this contest marshal a small body of men off in a field by themselves, upon questions which are not controverted in the contest by anybody? I would like to know what the platform of these people is upon this Constitutional question. I understood it when Judge BRONSON wrote his first letter. He then said that HORATIO SEYMOUR *might as well have signed the Prohibitory Liquor bill.* Now, that we all understood. But subsequently to that he modified his opinions, because, when he expressed the opinion in his first letter, he had not read the bill, and after he had read the bill, and after the Temperance men had nominated MYRON H. CLARK, he changed his way of thinking, and he rather thought that on the whole Governor SEYMOUR was right in the course which he took; and now his opinions have undergone no change down to the sixth and last letter, in which he announces that everybody knows he has no desire to fill any public office. Now, some people of very little judgment would naturally ask what then on earth he was running for Governor for, but perhaps other sensible people might reply that his chance of election was so small that he might nevertheless say he did not hope or intend to fill any public office. Now, fellow-citizens, I have not got the voice to address you to-night at any length. I addressed a large meeting of my fellow-citizens last night, but one or two things in reference to this measure I would like to say to you. In the first place just consider that the selling of liquor is proposed to be put in the hands of a special class in the community—not to be limited to men of good character, not to be restricted to men of correct deportment and of steady habits, but it is to be put into the hands of a special class in the community. *"No man shall be at liberty to sell intoxicating liquor* for any purpose who is a peddler, or the keeper of or interested in any boarding or victualing-house, grocery *or fruit-store, bar-room, confectionery, inn, tavern, or* any other place of public entertainment; or the keeper of or interested in any museum, theatre, or other place of public amusement, nor the captain, commander, agent, clerk, or servant of any vessel or boat."

Now I wish only to remark upon this, that as no man who keeps a museum is to be at liberty to sell liquor under any circumstance, that great disciple of temperance, Mr. BARNUM, would be utterly prevented from selling liquor on the ground that he has a Wooly Horse, and keeps a Fejee Mermaid. [Applause and laughter.] Now, then, fellow-citizens, if there is anything well settled in this country, and if there is anything which ought to be well settled in it, it is that every man's house is his castle. The Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of pretty much every State in the Union, provides that the people should not be subjected to unnecessary searches, and that, when searches are made, the places to be searched, and the thing to be searched for and seized, shall be described. This bill proposes utterly to abrogate one portion of that provision. It authorizes the issuing of warrants, not against any person, but against generally, not describing with any definitiveness the thing to be searched for, and then it is followed by this monstrous provision, that whenever a search warrant is issued to any premises, and any liquor shall be found on those premises, not only the liquor that is searched for, but all the other liquor found upon the premises shall be seized by the officer; so that, to use an illustration, of which I availed myself last night, if a search warrant should be issued against my friend, the President of this Club, upon a suspicion that he had a five gallon demijohn in one corner of the Bonded Warehouse, which he intended to sell, it would be the duty of the officer executing that warrant, to take every cask of liquor in the storehouse, to remove it, and to retain it until it was destroyed, or otherwise disposed of as under the act. Now, fellow-citizens, that seems a remarkable assertion to make in reference to any law, but it is exactly and entirely true. Now, such a law as that *could not be executed.* [A voice: "*No, Sir.*"] Who would permit it to be executed? [A voice: "No one." Another voice: "No." Laughter.] Now, look at the consequences of it. In the first place, not only does the annoyance of this search fall upon the man against whom the search is instituted, but it falls upon every one who owns any property of the description against which the search is instituted, on the premises where the search is made. And hence it might well be, and not only that, but necessarily must be, in a great many instances, that persons sending property here for transportation would utterly lose that property without any notice whatever that any proceeding had been instituted against it, because where this vast quantity of liquor has been seized from the Bonded Warehouse, the person making the seizure is not obliged to serve a personal notice upon the man owning or claiming to own the liquor. Not at all. He goes to the premises where that person resides, and to the place where he was last known to have stopped—the Astor House, if you please—and upon some person of mature age in those premises he serves a notice that he is about to destroy—may be very many thousands of dollars worth—of this man's property; and when the man gets the notice, as perhaps he does in the course of time, he ascertains that his property has been made the material for a grand bonfire, and that his morals have been preserved by making himself and his family penniless. Well, fellow-citizens, such a law as that is simply so absurd that it is not worth talking about. But let me allude to one subject which the President of this club mentioned with great force, and that is in reference to its denial of the recognized rights of men under the Constitution who are charged with criminal offences. Now, if any man in the community, I do not care how bad he may be, is arrested, charged with any criminal offence—I care not how deep may be its dye—that man can never be examined as a witness against himself. The law is his shield and protector. It will not permit him to be inquisitorially followed by any officer of the law, and when he is asked, "How say you, prisoner—guilty or not guilty"—if he closes his mouth and refuses to answer, the law in its mercy and in its wisdom and justice, directs that a plea of not guilty shall be entered for that man.

But how is it under this law? A man who comes into Court—indeed, it is true, and no fiction—is by law adjudged to be guilty until he proves himself to be innocent. If a man has received from another any liquor, the man who delivers that liquor is subjected to two or three intendments of law. In the first place, it is presumed that he sold the liquor. The law says that where one man delivers liquors to another, it shall be presumed that it is sold. If I give a glass of wine to a friend in my house, the law presumes that I sell it to him, and that I take money upon that sale. And then, again, it is presumed that the sale was an unlawful sale. Now, this law provides that for mechanical or chemical or sacramental purposes there may be a sale of liquor, but this very law which permits the sale of liquor pronounces generally that every delivery of liquors shall be taken to be a sale, and that every sale shall be taken to be an unlawful sale. Now, what becomes of the provision of your Constitution, and the provision of the Common Law that no man shall be held to accuse himself? What becomes of the provision of your Constitution, that no man's property shall be taken from him except by due process of law? Why, those provisions are invaded, broken down, and trodden underfoot of a reckless fanaticism—a fanaticism which, having but one idea, would govern the whole of this broad country upon that idea, and would ride into and overthrow every man's rights. Am I not right in the view I take of the matter? It seems to me that my views are not fallacious but true and accurate. Now let us go a step further. My learned friend, the President, (Mr. COCHRANE,) has described to you the process of examination which a man is subjected to who is suspected of selling liquor, and he has illustrated with greater force and vividness than I can do, the danger of an inquisitorial proceeding to compel men to accuse themselves. Let me add one remark to what he said upon that subject. When a person is brought up for examination how long may that examination be conducted? It may be for one day, or two days, or a week. There is no limit, and under that law there can be no *habeas corpus*. A man must lie in jail, rotting in the dungeons of the Tombs until the enemy who is persecuting him chooses to release him. The Constitution, his safeguard and protection, has ceased to be of service to him. His fellow-citizens cannot aid him. If he desires to be free he must bow the knee before that man who has incarcerated him, because the issues of liberty and imprisonment are placed in the hands of that man;—and the issue is upon this bill of MYRON H. CLARK. This bill, which Governor SEYMOUR so manfully vetoed, not flinching and trembling, as was suggested by Mr. DICKINSON, but with manliness and fortitude—a manliness and fortitude, permit me to say, with all respect, which Judge BRONSON did not show in his six letters upon the same question. [Cheers and laughter.] In this contest HORATIO SEYMOUR, one of the purest and best men who ever lived—a man against whose private life no human being has ever yet ventured to breathe a breath of slander—is our standard-bearer. What do the Democratic party owe to him, aside from this issue? Never in any one single instance has he borne arms against any member of the Democratic party. I know that he has been assailed and cruelly aspersed, but let any man put his finger upon a single member of the Democratic party whom he has proscribed. There is not one, but in this contest he stands in a position higher than that which any man can occupy in a mere party contest. His labor is entwined with the destinies of this State—his action is dictated by the purest patriotism and devotion to the Constitution; and I know that all who love it, and that all who have here before met in Tammany will rally to his support, and that we shall accomplish for him and for ourselves a victory which will protect the Constitution against the assaults of demagogues in the future. [Loud applause.] Why, fellow-citizens, if our Constitution is to be made the sport of party action—if demagogues are to impair the sacred obligation of its provisions, our Government ceases to be a Republic, [cheers,] and all those elements which have made its glory are to fall one by one, and disappear. [Applause.] Our noble star-spangled flag, which is now recognized over the whole globe, and, in its stars, [illegible] would cease to command that respect which it does now command, and twenty-five millions of freemen, becoming there numerous, it is true, but losing in freedom what they had gained in population, would no longer be the object of respect of freemen who love freedom, and for all men who love Republican institutions, but the object of pity and contempt and despicable notice. [Cheers.] They would be known in history as men who had rights but could not keep them—who enjoyed constitutional freedom, but could not maintain it, and who fell or shrunk like cowards before the onslaught of demagogues, instead of rallying around the man who opposed that onslaught, and rushing forward with him to victory, and to the maintenance of their most sacred rights. [Immense cheering.]

Mr. JOHN B. STEELE, of Otsego County, then came forward and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This tremendous gathering to-night satisfies me that you agree with me in the idea, that if there ever was a period in the history of this State or nation that required the calm, serious, and deliberate consideration, and the independent and honest action of every elector—that period is now. Old party lines have, to some extent, been broken down. Fanaticism and error are running wild everywhere, and in a period like this, if we would sustain the dignity of the Empire State,—which is our pride and our boast,—it is important that we have at the helm a man tried and true—a man who has the nerve, and integrity, and ability to stop the tide of fanaticism, and say to those various currents which threaten to overthrow the Constitution and law, "Thus far shalt thou come, and no further." [Cheers.] *Such a man we have in our present Chief Magistrate, HORATIO SEYMOUR. [Loud applause.]* It has been my good fortune to be intimately acquainted with him personally, privately and politically for many years, and I agree with my friend who has just sat down, that there is no man yet been found with sufficient hardihood to assail his integrity or his private character. [Applause.] Gentlemen, he stands above reproach, as pure minded, and honest a man as ever lived, and I wonder that the words did not blister upon the tongue of that man last night when he undertook to assail him. He did not certainly question his truth or his ability, but insisted that this veto was prepared ready handed for him to sign. Fellow-citizens, at this moment it is useless to undertake to talk about any other important issue at this election, after having listened to what has been said here to-night. We all agree that the important issue is the protection of our Constitution. If that protection upon which we all rely can be trampled under foot for one purpose, it can for another. There is no safety for any of us unless we stand by something as our guide, as our protection, and as our safety. But as the constitutional principles connected with this law have been ably discussed, and as it is now late, and you are getting weary, I will not detain you upon this subject, but I propose to say a few words with regard to the general principle of a prohibitory law.

Fellow-citizens, I am the last man to raise my voice against the cause of Temperance. Many a time and oft *have I stood before my fellow-citizens urging upon* them to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks; and there was a time, fellow-citizens, when the Temperance cause had a moral force which was almost irresistible. That time you will remember well. It was the reign *of the Washingtonian principle—that principle of love* and kindness—that principle that abused or proscribed no one, but appealed to the good feelings, to the honest sentiment, and to the desire for good order of all classes of the community. [Applause.] And you will remember that at that period the temperance reform assumed a moral sublimity which gave it force, and which gave it a power almost irresistible; but, in an evil hour, bad counsels prevailed, and an attempt was made to pass a prohibitory law; and I undertake to say that any man who is at all familiar with the history of that reform, must date its decline from that hour. [Applause.] We had an experiment in this prohibitory law. True, it is not a law objectionable as this proposed law—it is not a law that struck at the Constitution and the rights of every citizen to the same extent that this does, but, nevertheless, a prohibitory law, and it was tried in many parts of this State, but proved a failure. It could not be enforced, and it was not enforced. Neither will any such law as the one proposed be enforced, because it will be resisted by the people who will not allow their rights to be trampled upon. Then, fellow-citizens, why should we look for any other candidate than HORATIO SEYMOUR upon this question? This is a vital question. This is a question which comes home to every man, and upon this question he is tried and found worthy. Why should we take any other man? Shall we take Mr. BRONSON? [Shouts of "No! no!"] I say "No, no," too, for he has changed his mind already several times, and we do not know how often he may change it if it were important [illegible] his views were upon that subject. [Applause.] [illegible] we have a man who has been proved [illegible] hour of trial. He has stood the test when the waves of superstition, and prejudice, and fanaticism were poured upon him. When abuse was heaped upon him from every quarter, he stood firmly for the Constitution *and the rights of the people, independent and fearless* of consequences. [Cheers.] Shall such a man be allowed to fall now? [Shouts of "No! no!"] Let us go to the rescue. Let us march under the banner of the Constitution, and never submit to see it trampled upon if we can help it; and, my word for it, long years after the name of MYRON H. CLARK shall have been forgotten, the name of HORATIO SEYMOUR will go down with the history of our country attached to the Constitution as its firm, its able, its independent and honest defender. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

SPEECH OF MR. DAVID T. WRIGHT.

MR. WRIGHT said: Fellow Democrats—I am gratified to observe the contrast between this meeting and the one held by the Adamantines upon which I looked last evening. There they were few in number and low-spirited. Here, you are in throngs and enthusiastic, with your hearts full of resolution and determination to conduct this campaign to a successful issue. I am rejoiced for other reasons than that at the contrast. There the speeches were dull and prosy, and fair specimens of special pleading. Here they are to the point, direct and energetic, and from your responses I trust effective. I am astonished that the speakers who are opposed to us in this campaign should say that it is a mere question of liquor or no liquor. That indeed is involved, and the right of a man to drink or not to drink is an inherent right of personal freedom. But great principles are here involved—principles for which in times past the brave and gallant of the nation have poured out their blood like water.

MR. WRIGHT closed thus: HORATIO SEYMOUR needs no eulogy. You all know him—you all know the position he occupies—you all know where he stands; and, gentlemen, let me assure you that WILLIAM H. LUDLOW stands upon the same platform, and shoulder to shoulder with SEYMOUR upon the great question of this campaign. [Cheers.] He too—and I have it from his own lips—is opposed to a prohibitory liquor law. He, too, as I remarked before, occupies the same position with Gov. SEYMOUR, and if elected, will not fail to discharge the duties of his office with zeal, integrity and efficiency. One word more and but a word, for with the election only five days off, and our adversaries so near that we can almost see the white of their eyes, it is no time for making long speeches. I wish to use the language of the President, when he remarked that we had an excellent local ticket, and I hope every Democrat will vote the whole from beginning to end. This principle of "scratching" is wrong. It can be used both ways, and may injure our friends as well as those whom we do not wish to elect. Our only safety upon the election day, is to throw our ballot for the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket. [Cheers.]

Captain RYNDERS being loudly called for, came forward.

CAPT. RYNDERS'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: I am so hoarse with having spoken last night in the open air, in the midst of a storm, that I am scarcely able to say a word to you. In addition to that, I have been down below, amid the noise of omnibuses and the yellings of the unterrified Democracy, saying a few words there. [Cheers.]

All the ground of this matter have been gone over, you have heard able speeches, and everything has been said that can be said. I do not come here as a partisan, for I confess that I have no partisan feeling in this matter, although it is an established fact that whenever you expect to have your Constitutional rights defended, and your liberties taken care of, you have to fall back on the Democratic party. [Loud cheers.] And now we have an instance when we have to fall back on a Democratic Governor—not a Whig Governor, nor a *would-be* Democratic Governor. [Cheers.] I have nothing to say against Judge BRONSON's political integrity, and perhaps it would ill become me to say anything about him. But this now will be something like a horse-race; one horse beats, one is second best, and the others are nowhere. [Laughter.] When the election is over, the candidates will occupy this position: SEYMOUR first, [loud cheers,] CLARK second best, and Judge BRONSON nowhere. [Loud laughter.] I am sorry that the Judge is to be distanced in this race, and I really believe that if he had consulted his own feelings, and not been led astray by a few prejudiced partisans, he would not have entered the race, but would have paid his forfeit and backed out. [Loud cheers and laughter.]

A VOICE—Let's have more about BRONSON.

CAPT. RYNDERS (resuming)—Oh, no. I have nothing against him. I know he has written six or seven letters upon this matter, but never mind. The letter he wrote to a Temperance meeting was very properly disposed of by appointing a Committee to give it to DAN RICE, the clown, for him to preach from in the next circus. [Laughter.] I know our *friend* DICKINSON said that SEYMOUR was a "bung-hole candidate," but perhaps he was afraid that SEYMOUR might be a candidate for the Presidency, and that, of course, would be against him. [Cheers.] And when a man like SEYMOUR defends the Constitutional rights of the people fearlessly and boldly, aspiring candidates may well look upon that man with fear, and assail him. [Cheers.] The contest, fellow-citizens, is narrowed down between SEYMOUR and CLARK. You must have a fanatical Governor or a Democratic Governor, who is willing and able to defend the people's rights from legislative aggression, and those gentlemen, who are now in favor of Judge BRONSON, will, if they want CLARK elected, vote for Judge BRONSON, but if they wish their rights protected and their freedom kept sacred, they must speak through the ballot box for those rights and for HORATIO SEYMOUR. [Cheers.] Governor SEYMOUR did not desire this renomination; his friends forced it upon him, and when they asked him to stand up for those who had stood up for him, he was too much of a Democrat to refuse. [Cheers.] I know this platform has been called the rum platform. Now when a policy is avowed we have a right to inquire into its motives; and when men pass a despotic law, it is the first link in the chain of tyranny, and then we have got to fight it out, and men be arrayed one against another. But the best plan to settle is at the ballot box, and then there will be no necessity [illegible] have not even recommend a law of this kind. He can command the lives of his constituents, but he dares not say to them you shall eat this or drink that, [illegible]. They will not submit to such tyranny.

A VOICE—That's the go, Captain.

Captain RYNDERS (resuming)—Yes, Sir; and if you go along as you ought to go, we'll elect SEYMOUR, and then it will be all go for the others. [Laughter.] Say my friend with a round top hat, you should not wear that hat here.

MAN WITH A ROUND TOP HAT—This I'll take it off and be d——d till you.

Capt. RYNDERS (resuming)—Why, gentlemen, fanatics if they succeed, will attempt to proscribe the cut of your coat, or will contend that you shall wear no coat at all if it suits their caprice to do so. And next after having done all they could to legislate for our bodies, will commence to look after the welfare of our souls, and they will establish a church for you to aid in supporting. This must be so, for if they enter the wedge they will drive it up to the hub. Are you prepared to fall down and worship according to the dictates of others? Are you prepared for the legal tyranny advocated by MYRON H. CLARK? If you are—if you are willing to submit to what a Russian serf would not submit to, then you are no longer worthy the name of freemen. [Cheers.] You are not American citizens. But, fellow-citizens, I am trespassing upon you as well as fatiguing myself.

A VOICE—Go on, we are not tired of listening to you.

Capt. RYNDERS—Well, my friend, if you are not tired of listening to me I am tired of talking to you. [Loud laughter.] Now I will conclude by giving you a piece of advice. It is well enough to say every man that he is going to vote, but every man in addition may influence the vote of his neighbor, and [illegible] a Governor of Massachusetts was elected by a majority of one vote. I know you feel in this matter as I do, and if every man does his duty on the 8th of November, we can say to you "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

A VOICE—Let's go and take a drink. [Loud laughter and cheers.]

The President then announced that ALEX. MING, Esq., would be the next speaker. Mr. MING appeared on the platform and was loudly cheered.

MR. MING'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The most invaluable privilege which you possess in the character of Democratic Republican citizens is the proper exercise of the *elective franchise*. It is by the exercise *of your votes that the laws are given to the entire na*tion, and just so highly as this privilege is prized and judiciously exercised, are the Democratic institutions of America admired and our flag respected by foreign nations. If there ever was a time when we were called upon to exercise that franchise in defence of the great principles which distinguish America among the civilized nations of the earth; it is the opportunity which is now presented for you to strike a blow against an incipient tyranny which is attempted to be exercised over you—in the Maine law enforcement of sobriety on the people. [Cheers.] Now the Democratic party are not apathetic to the necessity of intelligence and sobriety, nor are they so deeply ignorant as to believe that their homes can be invaded because of a sumptuary law. Do you need your legislators to Albany to pass a law which will prove as a firebrand in disturbing the peace and safety of your neighborhood? No, fellow-citizens. It is your duty to hurl such men as would attempt this from their high positions. Are you prepared to let this issue pass without giving it a proper rebuke? We have strength enough to do it. There are votes enough in this County, if properly given, to elect SEYMOUR, if every other County went against him. (Loud applause.) *This Hall is the cradle of Democracy.* Corrupt and improper men may get possession of the [illegible], and of the machinery of a party, but the *people by their votes can always cure this.* We are used to see in this Hall the Irishman and the German. If they ever stand aloof from you it will be your own fault, and they will do so properly if you should countenance any [illegible] *persecution on account of the religion which they profess* or the land in which they were born—[cheers]—persecute them because their fathers for ages were members of a peculiar Church. By so doing you would be violating the sanctity of the Constitution of America. Who built the Astor House? An adopted citizen, who done more to give beauty and character to the City than almost any other man—JOHN JACOB ASTOR. And look at Philadelphia. GIRARD, who built her College, and done more for that city than any other, was a foreigner; and yet in that day no one ever thought of proscribing him in this particular. Democrats who encourage such an idea are wrong, and we should be careful to eradicate such views from the minds of our children. They tell me that one of the greatest heroes that we know in our time [illegible] that ANDREW JACKSON was the son of an Irishman, and born in Ireland. [Laughter and cheers.] If ever ANDREW JACKSON was honored by Democrats, and deserved credit for crushing the National Bank, just so far does Gov. SEYMOUR deserve credit for his veto of such a legislative bill aimed at your individual liberties. Fellow-citizens, did you ever come to look at the monstrous loss—the aggregate of property that would be destroyed by this bill—the hotels destroyed, [illegible] thrown out of employment, [illegible] in value? Look at Connecticut and Rhode Island, where the smile of enjoyment is driven from the faces of the people by this bill, which they now curse in their inmost hearts. It is for this great City to pronounce such a verdict as will leave us in the possession of equal laws and equal rights. [Applause.]

Mr. A. K. MAYNARD was next introduced.

The CHAIRMAN—Friends, it is now 11 o'clock. We have achieved the object for which we met. We have elected Gov. SEYMOUR upon paper and in enthusiasm; and we will now adjourn to meet and make it a work hence that he is actually elected.

Loud cheers were given for Gov. SEYMOUR; three cheers for President PIERCE were called for by Mr. COCHRANE, and responded to; three more were given for that gentleman himself, and the meeting adjourned to march in procession and pay a visit to Gov. SEYMOUR at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE PROCEEDINGS OUTSIDE.

Some thousands of persons having collected outside the Hall, who were unable to gain admission, an out-door meeting was called to order, and addressed from the Hotel steps by Messrs. SHEPARD, RYNDERS, J. I. MUMFORD, H. B. CARR and others. A meeting was also organized in the Park, at which Mr. L. F. HARRISON presided, and Messrs. GUSTAVUS BACH, JOHN I. MUMFORD, MALCOLM CAMPBELL and others spoke.

SERENADE TO GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

A serenade, accompanied with a display of fireworks, was given Governor SEYMOUR last night, at the St. Nicholas, immediately upon his arrival in this City. After repeated calls, he presented himself on the balcony and thanked the multitude for the enthusiastic reception given him, and the expression of their confidence in his regard. He regretted that it was not in his power to address them during the present canvass, but hoped to have an opportunity of giving expression to his views on certain subjects; but as they stood, all could read and understand them,—these views on all subjects, he adhered to—he had nothing to retract—nothing to regret.

Fatigue, he said, prevented him saying more, but he hoped very soon to have an opportunity of addressing them at length. The Governor then retired to one of the private parlors, where a large number from Tammany Hall paid their respects to him.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Usury Laws—Draft of an Act, &c.

The Chamber of Commerce met at 1 o'clock yesterday at the Merchants' Bank; P. PERIT, Esq., in the Chair.

CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., Chairman of the Special Committee upon the subject of the Usury laws, submitted to the Board a Memorial, prepared in accordance with the spirit of the report submitted by the Committee last month, for presentation to the next Legislature.

The following act, prepared by the Committee, was on motion appended to the memorial:

AN ACT REGULATING THE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE LOAN OR FORBEARANCE OF MONEY.

The People of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. No grant, transfer, bond, note, bill of exchange, contract or agreement, or loan, or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action, shall be void by reason of any paying or receiving or agreement to pay or allow such rate of interest as the parties may agree upon.

SEC. 2. In all cases where the rate of interest is not specified, the interest shall continue to be at the rate of seven dollars upon one hundred dollars for one year, and after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time.

SEC. 3. No greater rate of interest than is specified in the second section of this act shall be charged on any judgment after the date of the rendition thereof, entered in any of the courts of this State, although such judgment may have been forwarded upon a writing stipulating a higher rate of interest.

SEC. 4. So much of title third, chapter fourth, and part second of the Revised Statutes, and so much of the laws of 1837, chapter 430, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

GEO. W. BLUNT, Esq., said that he desired to advert to an institution which had been organized under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. It was well known that in 1845 the laws regulating pilotage were repealed, which left everything in the greatest confusion. Through the efforts of this Board a voluntary association of the pilots was originated, which commenced with one small boat of about thirty-five tons. Last year the Legislature passed laws regulating the pilotage, precisely in accordance with plans originally presented by this Board. By their last report, made recently, it appears that the Association has now twenty boats and 116 pilots; and at the same time there is the greatest possible harmony existing both among the pilots and between the pilots and merchants, which there never was previously. The competition between the New-York and New-Jersey pilots was keen, but yet was of the best character in the world. He thought therefore that the Chamber had good reason to congratulate itself upon the success which had attended the organization of such an important branch of the commercial marine.

The Board on motion adjourned.

FRANCE.

The Russian Prisoners—Political Renegades. Theatrical, Literary and Miscellaneous Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1854.

I mentioned lately that I did not know to what use the Russian General BODISCO, captured at Bomarsund, was to be put. I have learned since. He is made to predict the fall of Sebastopol. He declares that fortress to be quite as formidable as it has been represented, if attacked from the sea; but if attempted from behind, (just what the allies are doing,) it must yield, as did Bomarsund. This is getting aid and comfort from the enemy, indeed, as ST. ARNAUD got provisions from the "Tartar population of the Crimea." ST. ARNAUD is the Mungo Park of Southern Russia.

The rank and file of the Russian prisoners, provisionally quartered in the island of Aix, off La Rochelle, are receiving company from the main land. The accounts given of them are not what the French had been led to expect. They are represented as fine looking men, with little or nothing of the white bear about them; they do not devour candles with that avidity which has been supposed to characterize their proceedings, when in presence of that succulent aliment; they all understand French, and their Lieutenant Colonel speaks it without an accent. The latter was called upon for a speech in behalf of his comrades, to a crowd of visitors. He complied, and at the close of his discourse, said that he was every day more and more convinced of the truth of the tradition, that the French are the most amiable, courteous and generous of nations. For a year back, the French have been calling the Russians all the names in the calendar—liars, thieves, murderers, ravagers, brutes. Which is the Cossack of the two, the Russian or the Frenchman?

Two Mayors have just been dismissed from office, both for misdemeanors while the cholera was about. One of the Prefectorial decrees says that "Mr. LEMAITRE, during the presence of the scourge, did not perform any of the duties devolving upon him, in a view to baffle it." The other says of M. DELBET that "he furtively left the town at a moment when the citizens were most in need of encouragement and succor." A country Mayor, you know, wears a blouse, a cotton cap, and wooden shoes, and talks patois. This decreeing at him about his choleratic inefficiency, is in the last degree grotesque; however, it is one of the prerogatives of a prefect, under the new regime, to render himself ridiculous while seeking to appear sublime.

We are to have the London police system in Paris. M. BILLAULT has reported it to the Emperor, and the Emperor has decreed it, upon M. BILLAULT's report. Competent men were sent some time ago to London, to study the system upon the spot, and found it decidedly superior to that of Paris. In this piping time of alliance, it was easy to introduce an innovation from England, without wounding French susceptibilities. So the report does not hesitate to eulogize *policemen*, and depreciate *sergens de ville*; the two nations now only forming one. The principal modification is the increase of men from 750 to 3,000, and the subdivision of the sections into much less extensive beats. The annual expense will be nearly six million francs, three times the present outlay. The Minister thinks that Paris will be only too glad to support this extra charge, in consideration of the *absolute security* which will result from it. The State, however, will pay two thirds of the bill, upon the recognized principle, in France, that where peace and order in a city imply to a certain degree peace and order in the country, the expense should be shared by both the city and the country. Besides, the State may find a compensation in the diminished necessity of garrisoning the Capital. Some thousands of soldiers may be removed to points where their support costs less. "The city, rapidly becoming the most beautiful in the world, will speedily be the safest, a boon due to the will of your Majesty." The decree follows the report, and a credit of half a million francs succeeds the decree. The new service is to be in operation before the opening of the Crystal Palace.

Should New-York be threatened with an efficient police, the rowdies, the rascals and the jail-birds would at once have an indignation meeting in the Park, and would perhaps have sufficient influence with the municipality to avert the odious innovation.

The Aeronautic and Meteorological Society are taking steps to commence in concert the grand experiment of aerial navigation. The last number of their bulletin says that the members, being desirous of taking the initiative in the scheme, have drawn up the plan of a balloon, able to stay a month in the air without touching the earth, to carry twenty persons, and to ride five miles from the ground, into the region of the steady currents, and above the sphere of stormy and other disturbing causes. No use whatever has yet been made of these currents, the trade winds and the monsoons, while numberless efforts have been made to obtain a motive power. The society contemplate an excursion from Ostend to Astradan and back, by means of the regular currents. This accomplished, progress cannot fail to be made from day to day, and the President thinks that our nephews will wonder that the atmosphere was not always the grand route of travel.

The great hotel, of which I spoke at length in my last, is definitively named *L'Hotel de l'Univers*. At this moment of Grand Expositions and of a central rendezvous at Paris for all nations, the most universal title is the best. M. PEREIRE, the principal stockholder, has gone to the Pyrenees to purchase marble for the internal and external decoration of the building.

Two American mails were delivered together last Tuesday. The postman brought the papers addressed to LIVINGSTON & WELLS in one huge bundle on his back. There were in all 175 numbers—$6 50 worth of postage—but not a single TIMES, out of six that were sent.

The Paris papers have paid considerable attention to the reception and opening performances of GRISI and MARIO at New-York. They are unanimous in the belief that the Mr. COUTTS episode and the high-priced seat affair were dexterous interpolations of the manager. American criticism is somewhat ridiculed, and several passages are translated. One comparison is thought especially funny, in which the writer considers MARIO's recitative as an excellent model for "easy conversation." I trust—indeed I know—that it is not you who are guilty of this very singular opinion.

An idea having obtained currency that the officers commanding the troops in the Hippodrome's mime-drama of "Silistria" were genuine officers of the army, lent by Marshal MAGNAN for the purpose, the *Patrie* has denied it, semi-officially. The officers are equerries by profession. Public opinion was wounded at the supposition that Frenchmen of military rank were fighting sham-fights at the Hippodrome, and on the Russian side, some of them, too.

A beggar appeared the other day in the Place de la Bourse, with a notice upon his hat to the following effect:

"I am without resources of any kind. If the Emperor only knew it!"

This was an impertinence, or at least an impropriety. A policeman was of this opinion, and arrested the mendicant. The latter resisted somewhat, when the policeman said, as an inducement, "Come along, the Emperor shall know it!"

The press, generally, is somewhat comforted by the following statistics of its influence, resulting from the late temporary exclusion of the critics from the Grand Opera. The first night produced 10,000 francs—the maximum. Not a word was whispered of the opening, of the new artistes, of the performance. The second night produced 6,000 francs; and the third 5,000. The breach was now healed, and the *Constitutionnel* and three of the organs resumed their musical feuilletons. On the fourth night, the receipts jumped at one bound to 9,000 francs! A difference of eight hundred dollars in one night, determined by the silence or the good will of the press.

You remember that I told you, at the time, of the supposed conspiracy, at the theatre of the Porte St. Martin, against the life of the Emperor, during one of the performances of "Schamyl." Some time after, I mentioned that MELINGUE, the impersonator of "Schamyl," was taken sick, and was obliged to suspend his representations. The quidnuncs of Paris, while waiting for the news from Sebastopol, have invented a canard to the effect that MELINGUE was no more sick than you or I, but had been arrested as the ringleader of the conspiracy! There are people in Paris who believe such things, palpably ridiculous and slanderous as they are.

A perfumer advertises "Washington Podophile Cosmetic." This is a powder, and is "used by the elegants of America, between the foot and the sole of the boot, to prevent any unpleasant emanations."—(Hence the word podophile.) But its most valuable quality is its power to preserve from cholera! Out of five thousand persons who employed it in America, during the late visit of the scourge, not one was attacked by it!!

The following scandalous affair has excited no little sensation where it has become known; it was hushed up successfully by the party implicated, and such Parisians as have heard of the facts, are ignorant of the proper names to be attached to the story. Some days ago a gentleman called upon the proprietor of a prominent daily paper, saying that his wife, (a songstress of renown,) had paid for some time back to the musical critic of the paper in question, the sum of 8,000 francs a year for his favorable opinion. Of late she became disgusted with the bargain and with herself for having made it. She sought to bring the arrangement to a close, but the critic would not consent. Whereupon the narrator, the lady's husband, thought proper to acquaint the proprietor of the paper with the disgraceful transaction in which his feuilletonist was involved. The editor was very much shocked, took the precaution to have the statement repeated before witnesses, dismissed his critic without explanations, and engaged another. The next day the injured gentleman called for explanations himself. It was now found that the complainant had taken his passports and had crossed the frontier; the wife declined making any accusations, and there was no proof of the bribery and corruption. The critic had had influence enough to induce the husband to absent himself for a while, until the sensation subsided, and to obtain from the wife a promise not to peach. On his regular day his usual weekly musical review appeared, as if nothing whatever had happened! He is reinstated in his position, and passes for an injured man, as the complainant has fled the country. The critics of Paris are supposed, and, with this exception, I believe truly, to be uninfluenced in the expression of their opinions, pecuniarily. If they are not, their judgments are good for nothing, of course. The particular critic implicated, in this case is the most *able* musical critic in Paris—but it would seem that he has not always been the *most sincere. I understand* that he says, in his defence, that there was no bribery in the case. He considered the lady in ques*tion the best singer extant in her walk*, and invariably said so. She valued this service at 8,000 francs a year, and placed that sum at his disposal. That was all. She had never induced him by money to express an opinion that he did not entertain; and this opinion he would not any the less have expressed, even without the 8,000 francs. This is specious, but will convince no one, I imagine.

A letter from Leghorn, where ROSSINI has lately been residing for his health, represents him as sinking under the consequences of a recent violent attack. He is said to have lost all interest in, and even cognizance of, passing events.

An own nephew of BELLINI—GIUNTI BELLINI by name—is at this moment in Paris. ALEX. DUMAS has written for him a libretto for an opera comique in one act.

DICK TINTO.

A RETURNED LIBERIAN.—THOMAS CHESTER, Esq., a colored native of Harrisburg, who has been residing in Liberia for the last eighteen months, called on us yesterday. He bears with him a certificate, under the broad seal, that he is an Attorney-at-Law, in good standing, &c. He has in his possession many curiosities and samples of minerals, and has enjoyed excellent health. He speaks very favorably of the country and its advantages, and intends returning in a short time.—*Harrisburg Herald.*

☞ The Cleveland fire was greatly exaggerated. The total loss at first was telegraphically put down at a million of dollars, whereas we now learn by mail, that the actual damage does not exceed $383,800; insurance on buildings, $92,500; on goods, $191,000.

WISCONSIN.

The Lead Region—Lead and Iron Ores—Railroads, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WAUKESHA, Friday, Oct. 13, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I am here, amid Indian trails and the monuments of that sad and rapidly vanishing race, who once rallied here around their altar fires and worshipped the Great Spirit. None gather now, not even to weep, like the fallen Jews, over the memorials of their former greatness. They are gone, faded before the advancing light of civilization; but their footprints and the mounds reared in the dim and shadowy past, and like the pyramids of Egypt, mysterious as to their origin or design, still remain. We have wandered over them, conjectured and wondered, and even explored their deeps and exhumed their buried relics; still they are a mystery—a venerated link between the olden time and the present. We leave them to the antiquarian and the philosopher, and proceed to speak of other matters more obvious and important. We have not the leisure nor the facilities, simply as a traveler, however keen or discriminating may be our observations, to do full and ample justice to this emphatically great and growing State—great, literally in extent—great in its mineral and agricultural wealth—great in its prospective commercial advantages—and great in its means and adaptations for the education of the young and rising generation.

The Lead region of Wisconsin includes an area of nearly 3,500 square miles, extending from East to West about seventy miles, and in width, from North to South, some fifty miles. Without attempting any geological analysis, I may safely say from what I have seen and know, that the Lead Mines of Wisconsin are not inferior in richness or extent to those of any other State, and must, when vigorously worked, be a source of vast and permanent wealth. Zinc ores are also found in large quantities in the vicinity of the Lead district. Every ton of this ore will yield from 1,400 1,600 pounds of pure white oxide. This can be sold on the ground for $130 per ton. The cost of the ore and manufacture, we are informed, would not exceed $60 per ton, leavnig a clear profit of $70 upon every ton of oxide manufactured. A factory producing ten tons of oxide per day would thus yield to its owners a net annual profit of $210,000. Thus you have some idea of the wealth of the State from this source. Dodge and Washington Counties especially are rich in Iron. I speak from what I have seen, when I say that the ore is literally inexhaustible, easily obtained, and will yield from 50 to 60 per cent. The Northwestern Iron Company is now working this ore at Mayville, and producing a very superior quality of pig Iron, which costs them at the furnace, including all expenditures, not over $12 per ton, which is readily sold in market at $40. Iron can be wrought at this furnace probably cheaper than at any other similar establishment in the world. And when the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad shall be completed to this place, the facilities of this Company for transportation will be as great as could be desired. This Company is still in its infancy, having only been in active operation some six months, but its success is no longer problematical, and it will soon be able to pay a large dividend. Its President, J. L. BEAN, Esq., of this village, is a practical iron man in more senses than one, and in his hands the Company will reap large results. Had I money to invest I know of nothing in the West that promises richer than this. The Washington Company have been organized, with BYRON KILBOURN, the present Mayor of Milwaukee, as their President, and have purchased an adjoining track equally rich in ore, and expect next season to have their furnaces in full blast. But I must not dwell upon the mineral wealth of this State so long, as your readers will be far more interested to know what are the results of the wheat, the potatoe, and the corn crops. Wisconsin has thoroughly vindicated her reputation and her capabilities as a wheat-growing country, the harvest for the past two years yielding, on an average, more than 25 bushels per acre. They have not suffered at all from the drouth, and crops of every description are full and plenty, and farmers are looking forward to a bright and golden future. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, now completed as far as Madison, doing a large and lucrative business, the La Crosse and Milwaukee Road, and others in process of construction, will greatly add to the present and prospective wealth of the State. The farmers have enlisted with a noble zeal and with most effective energy in the manufacture of their roads. If they have not the ready money to invest in stock, they mortgage their farms to the amount of half their estimated value. These mortgages are taken to the East and sold as collateral security, and thus money is obtained for carrying forward the roads. Now observe the validity of these securities—the Railroad Company first give their bond, then the bond and mortgage of the farmer as collateral, thus giving virtually a three-fold security. We have conversed with many of the farmers who have thus mortgaged their farms, and we find them in good heart and hope, expecting to realize a good per centage on their stock as well as a large increase to the value of their farms by the completion of the roads. When these roads are all completed, as they certainly will be, Wisconsin, with all its mineral and agricultural wealth, is brought into near proximity to New-York. By taking the People's Line of Steamboats, or the Hudson River Railroad, and then the Great Central Railway through Canada, (undoubtedly one of the best built, as well as the best managed roads in this country,) you reach Chicago, this growing Metropolis of the West, in less than 36 hours. Then a few hours' sail brings you to Milwaukee, a fine and flourishing city; and when the roads now in progress are completed to the Mississippi River, you have facilities for reaching at an easy and rapid rate, all the great points of interest of the Great West. I had intended to speak of the ample means and adaptations for education as afforded by the State and General Governments, but I have already transcended my limits. The Presbyterian and Congregational General Convention meets in a few days at Fond Du Lac, and you may anticipate a brief report of its proceedings.

Yours truly, S. D. E.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior—Summary of Intelligence.

The steamer *Black Warrior*, from Havana, Oct 28, arrived yesterday morning. It was rumored there that the Spanish fleet were about to cruise along our coast, for purposes of observation. The following from our correspondent gives all the intelligence of any interest by this arrival:

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 28 1854.

The steamer reported in my last as entered at this port was the *Empire City*, from New-Orleans, in place of the *Isabel*, for Charleston. The last steamer broke her shaft near Cape Florida, at 6½ o'clock P. M. the 21st inst. Suffered no other damage. Her passengers, seventy-one in number, including New-York passengers, arrived here on the 24th on board of the schooners *Florida* and *Lizzie Shepherd*, which delivered also the mails of the *Isabel*. The *Isabel* got into Key West with sail and steam, using one wheel, on the morning of the 23d, and will from thence be compelled to *return to Charleston in the* same way, which will cause a months' loss of time before she can again be put on the route.

Orders for the institution of a country police corps, to be put on a military footing, and to be paid for directly by the people, were issued on the 14th.

It is proposed by the Captain-General to erect a Hospital for the protection of the orphan children of the colored and African part of our population, to be built out of the surplus funds derived from the "Emancipados."

The British West India mail steamer *Lawyer* arrived 24th, from St. Thomas, bringing mails and passengers from Southampton. Her dates were anticipated by arrivals from the United States. She left on the evening of the 25th for Vera Cruz and Tampico. Passengers for Havana, 17; and for Vera Cruz, 28.

The steamer *Falcon* got off on the 28th, A. M., for Aspinwall, having been detained for want of firemen and crew, which were partially supplied here, but with much difficulty—passengers [illegible]. The statement of taking a man on board last trip, as made by the Government, was denied by the Captain. As he was getting off from the coal wharf, he took on board a man necessarily left there to let go the hawser, which could not be a violation of the port regulations.

The last steamer from New-York (Philadelphia) brought very few papers and not more than a half dozen numbers of the TIMES, which were looked for on account of the *Arctic* and Sebastopol intelligence. One number of issue 17th only found, after the officers of the Government had been supplied.

The Spanish ship of the line *Soberano*, was towed into the harbor of Cuba on the 16th inst., and it is said may be refitted at that point, after the necessary spars are obtained from the United States.

The *Falcon* left in the American Hospital "San Francisco" nineteen sailors and firemen. Two have since died—WM. CATON and JOHN CORB. A fireman by the name of MICHAEL MCCARROLL died at sea on the way up. The *Falcon* shipped here last trip fifteen hands, of all sorts and foreigners—all that could be obtained.

It is supposed that the late great military demonstration will leave the fleets of France and England at leisure to attend to Yankee interests on this side—the Spanish sentiment, "up stairs," in a rejoicing Junta-night of the 23d inst. I suppose Mr. PIERCE will be "all ready" for action.

Business has not been very active the past week, but I refer you for particulars to the enclosed statement. The health of Havana remains good—the crops as last advised, and produce of the United States in fair demand, at a slight decline in prices for provisions.

CITY CONTRACTS.

The City Supplies of Stationery—Letter from the Contractors.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: An article appears in yours paper of the 1st inst., concerning the supplies of Stationery to the City, which we presume would never have found a place in your columns, had you been acquainted with the facts in the case. As it reflects upon us we take the liberty of making a brief statement, well knowing that you will be willing to do us ample justice in the matter.

The publication, *so far as the making of the contract* is concerned, we admit to be true, but differ materially from your statement as to the mode by which the result of which you complain has been brought about.

You state that, in accordance with our contract, "the whole cost of stationery for the year ought to have been only $2,158." We have no doubt that, had the purchasers been confined to the contract, the above estimate would have been found to cover the actual supplies. You are, perhaps, however, not aware that, out of the 96 articles advertised for in the proposals under which the contract was made, not a dozen are in much demand, and many of them are entirely uncalled for; and this arises from the fact that, in the published proposals by the Comptroller, an old list was used which had served the same purpose years before, and which embraced many articles that have fallen into disuse, it being in fact the same, with some trivial alterations, as that used by former Comptrollers. By a reference to an advertisement, now published for books for the ensuing year, it will be seen that in one department alone, that of Chief of Police, 36 different kinds of books are advertised for, some of which kinds require 22 large books each—one for each station-house—and not one of these books is named in the old contract; also, that many of the articles of stationery called for are those not mentioned in the list at all—and this is among the true reasons why the cost of stationery so far exceeds the estimate.

The inkstands to be furnished under our contract are a very common wooden affair, and we have never objected to furnish them when called for. If the persons purchasing for the City have chosen different ones, the fault cannot rest with us. Neither have we ever charged prices as suited our convenience for any article "slightly differing from the sample." Neither have we in *any* instance ever charged a higher price for anything furnished to the City, not specified in our contract, than that which we charge to private individuals for the same articles. Whether this course has in times past met the approval of the Comptroller or not, may perhaps be inferred from the fact, that he has in no instance, during the entire duration of our contract, ever altered or found fault with any of our charges, which have been entirely governed by the above rule. Again, upon some of the first requisitions for Stationery ever approved by our present Comptroller, he has written permission to deliver articles not enumerated in the contract, directing us to charge "our usual price to individuals for similar articles," and requisitions, with similar endorsements, are now on file in the Comptroller's office. In no instance has he left a record of any different rule as regards prices. Concerning your remarks about Engrossing or *Brief* paper, we have only to say, that that which we agreed to furnish under our contract was of a very cheap and common description, and that which has been used has been of a quality worth more than double the contract article, and that the mere technical difference of Brief or Engrossing paper has had nothing to do with the increased price.

The reasons that articles contracted for at low prices were scarcely ever ordered, may be found in the fact that there has been little or no use for them or demand upon us for them, excepting, perhaps, the item of lead pencils, which it will be seen by a reference to the Comptroller's table have been in constant demand at the enormous price of *one cent per dozen*, and of the quality called for in the contract, viz.: "Faber's best." A reference to our bills and the requisitions upon us will show that the "precise terms of the contract" have not been followed more closely in the *high-priced articles* than in the low-priced ones.

The statement that the persons ordering articles had not been furnished with a list of prices is also incorrect, as the Comptroller himself sent to the Departments a copy of our bid with the prices annexed, and instead of "the City Officers having derived their information on the subject from the stationers themselves," the fact is that the City Officers derived their information and authority from the Comptroller himself, and the uncharitable assumption of collusion which you make as against us and the persons supplied, if derived as an inevitable conclusion from the facts, must be made to apply solely to the Comptroller himself and to the officers who had his written orders directed to us.

We are sure that the vigilant official who stands between the Public Treasury and any improper drafts upon it, will not be adjudged guilty by yourself of any unfaithfulness in the discharge of the duties incumbent upon him to administer. We are equally sure that we ourselves are as wholly unobnoxious to the charge of collusion with anybody to defraud the City or to gain any unfair advantage by reason of any contract made with any of its authorized officers.

We are ready, and always have been, to carry out in good faith any agreement we have made, as well in the spirit as in the letter of the contract, and we confidently submit to you that it is not fair to charge us with wrong doing simply because the articles contracted for have not been required or demanded of us, and because other articles of a greatly enhanced marketable value have been furnished upon the written requisitions of the Comptroller, at prices which our private customers pay without complaint, or any supposition that there is between us and the paper and steel pen manufacturers, any combination to cheat the world, by taking to ourselves unlawful gains.

In the confidence that you will promptly and gladly publish this explanation of facts, somewhat mystified in their narration by you, so as to set us fairly and truly before the public,

We are your obedient servants,

W. H. ARTHUR & CO.,

Formerly Stationers to the Corporation.

CHOLERA IN BOSTON AGAIN.—The Boston *Transcript* of last evening says: "It is reported that a man named DAVID FISHER died of cholera at No. 49 Portland-street, yesterday, and that JOSEPH MASON, keeper of the house, is now down sick with the same disease."

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE NEWSBOY. New-York: J. C. DERBY. 12mo. 522 pages.

Here is a "taking" title, surely. If the writer tells his true story, it will not lack readers. Everybody has a respect for the newsboy, for he is a man of business, though perhaps of a tender age. Nobody is afraid of his contact, ragged as he is. We know that ignorant as he may be of what we know, he is wise in matters of which we are profoundly ignorant. We know how and where other folks live. A street-sweeper we have seen traced to his home. We have had frequent glimpses of the private life of the rag-picker. The "poor" we know all about. The lamplighter, the artisan, the literary man has had exposed his inner life; but the newsboy, where does he live? We know where he "bunks," but where is the place he speaks of as his home? Where is his sister, brother, mother, friend—everybody must have one—where does that one live? When we stumble over him lying on the grating where the steam from the cellars comes up in clouds, we can't believe that this is his "residence;"—it must be his "dissipation," not his daily experience we have had a glimpse of.

If the writer tells the truth, and tells it well, the *Newsboy*, will be a readable book. It is a simple straitforward, plainly-told story. There is not much affectation about it. There is not much moralizing in it—a little occasionally, but so little that the reader will hardly find it worth while to skip it.

Little Bob's folks were very poor, and they died. He comes out upon the pavement homeless, so young that he only recognizes definitely one want—somebody to kick and cuff him and throw him a crust occasionally. He sees in the face of "Sam," an old newsboy passing by, something that promises what no one's else does,—a grain of practical sympathy. So he lays hold on Sam's coat-tail and won't be shaken off. Sam's efforts to be free are unsuccessful, and at last coming to blows, Bob wins the admiration of the circle by giving back the blows so heartily that the boys pronounce him "broke in," and Sam takes him as a 'prentice. Bob waxes stout and hearty, makes a good salesman, seldom gets stuck, is generous and jolly, and altogether a favorite among them. He goes to the "National" nights, eats peanuts, wears the uniform of his craft and is dirty as the dirtiest. But "Sam" gets in love, and to the disgust of his mates marries. By degrees, the boys take him back into their affections, however, and when he and his wife die, they saint them and deposit their remains tearfully in Greenwood.

Bob grows sober, and tries to "understand things." He is never able to see one in distress, but he feels badly if he does not help him. He takes in, one after the other, two little girls, mere babies that are left outcasts in his path;—one a little "Broken-back," who dies early and is his guardian angel, the other "Dady," who proves to be the come-by-chance of his old friend "Flashy Jack" and Maggie of the Five Points. To keep them safe, he has to keep house. But he pays no rent, for his house is the wreck of an old car left in a vacant lot up town. And to guard his little folks, he coaxes the "Little apple woman" to come and make it her home. Bob is ignorant, even beyond the measure generally admitted of newsboy ignorance, about heaven or God, right or duty. Seeking light, he visits Trinity Church and the Broadway Theatre. Only a ray reaches his heart, however,—it is the sentiment that Love is right and Hate wrong.

Bob comes several times across a little girl who lives in the house opposite his car. She is the daughter of a merchant, and is secretly forced away from home by a Cuban, who had been the merchant's rival in college. Bob's efforts to recover the girl recommend him to the merchant, who takes him and his Dady into his house; the apple-woman turns back to the steps of Stewart's to her trading, and "Broken back" is buried. Bob goes out as an agent for the merchant to Cuba, brings home the lost daughter, but does not hang himself, though she declines to be his wife when he asks it. Bob is a partner with the merchant, and though abroad when the book was written, is probably in town by this time, and we presume advertises in the TIMES.

The book has faults, though pardonable ones. Bob is true, commendably, to nature, until Sam dies. But after that he is altogether too noble a fellow to live in our whereabouts. PLATO, if he had been a newsboy, would not have been wiser than he in his ignorance, nor a son of the angels better, barring his rough way. He is of the Natty Bumpo family—a very loveable but very scarce breed. Aunt Becky is an excellent New-England old maid, and only overdrawn when she writes to her dear pastor. If the novel is dramatized, whoever played *Miss Ophelia, of Uncle Tom's Cabin*, should play Aunt Becky. The merchant is well drawn, and a faithful representative of a class—probably not a large one indeed.

But, find all the fault we can, *The Newsboy*, is a good book. Its moral is wholesome. The drift it gives one's thoughts is desirable. Its lesson is good. After reading it we feel impelled to pay the street-sweeper the penny she earns at the crossing—to honor every worker in however humble a field. It deserves the circulation it is likely to enjoy.

The Ball of M. H. G., of Jersey City—Note from Rev. Mr. Kelly.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The article regarding this affair, which appears to-day in the TIMES, under the caption of "Altar Denunciations," misrepresents the sermon of Rev. J. M. HOBLINGER, and is unjust towards that learned and excellent clergyman, as well as to myself. If garbling and distorting, together with reporting sentences never uttered by that gentleman nor me, might be considered revenge, then indeed the orators of the ball have taken satisfaction for all the offences supposed to be committed against their party.

Rev. Mr. H., on Sunday last, previously to the ball, preached on the tendencies and immoral consequences of balls. He exhorted his hearers, as I did, at another service, to shun such assemblies, and added that the speeches which such gentlemen as the editor of the *Citizen*, would probably make at the supper, would be of such a character, most likely, that a Christian should not listen to them. He warned young men against *joining in the revolutionary and unconstitutional agitation in this* country of Messrs. DOHENY, MITCHEL, and MEAGHER, *showing that it could not be participated* in without a violation of the laws of the United States, and at the same time incurring the guilt of mortal sin.

Whilst American orators, the BEECHERS, the CHEEVERS, &c., were denouncing doctrines, and men, and their principles, where was the courage of Mr. DUFFY? Why did he not then, too, issue from his cellar, to slander them as he does my "relative," and tell the Abolitionist, the Anti-Romanist, &c., that the custom of what he terms "altar denunciations," prevailed *only* in Ireland a long time ago—that it is an importation from "half educated" barbarians of his own native island? If it is not an Irish ball, it is a great discovery. J. KELLY.

Emil Breisach's Wood-Gas Patent Case.

The public has witnessed in this City and in Philadelphia, the successful results of a newly invented process, (welcomed at its publication, April, 1851, by the scientifical world,) and of a newly invented apparatus, ingeniously constructed for this particular process, both for making illuminating gas from wood.

The same results led a few years since, to the introduction of this Bavarian invention in some cities in Germany, and the first patent was already issued by the Bavarian Government, under date February 24, 1851, of which an authenticated copy, with specifications, has been filed in the United States Patent-Office. The laws of the United States unconditionally prohibit granting patents to anybody, other than to the original inventor, or his assignee of such inventions as are already patented in this or any foreign country. It may be also stated, that EMIL BREISACH, the assignee, has duly filed, a year ago, PETTENKOFER & RULANDS' claims, as the sole and original inventors of the aforesaid process and apparatus, for wood-gas making in the United States Patent-Office, to protect their rights against invaders. If, notwithstanding these proceedings, measures may have been secretly conducted and taken, in violation of the patent rights of the original Bavarian inventors, the party interested will, of course, prosecute the violators, by all the legal means which are provided by the laws of this country for such cases. This I notify to all persons who take an interest in the introduction of this useful invention in the United States.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1854. L. E. BREISACH.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Slavery to be Fortified by the Restoration of the African Slave Trade.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, Oct. 31.

The Slave Trade has been a blessing, both to Africa and America. Why may it not still go on civilizing the savage, and developing the resources of a splendid region? Why should the law of nations, under the plea of humanity, affix the severest penalties and the blackest stigma to a traffic which has accomplished so much in behalf of humanity? Why should this Government adhere to a policy which excludes from vast and fertile regions the only labor suited to them? And, lastly, why should the South, and Southern statesmen, so mince the truth, and weaken the cause of Slavery, by uniting with fanatics and rivals, against that which has been the source of her present, and must be, as we will now attempt to shew, of her future prosperity, if not existence? Labor is the great want of a new country. It is the only key to treasures, which, unlocked, lie useless and wasted. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the South. Traveling in any direction, broad uncultivated lands and beds of mineral wealth, still unopened, lie before you. Settlement and cultivation mark only the most fertile spots. In South Carolina, one of the oldest States, thousands upon thousands of acres of surpassing richness stretch along her rivers, crowned with the unshorn forest. You feel as you ride upon her railroads, or penetrate into regions more remote, that there is still so much to be done, before Nature's bounties can be enjoyed in their fullness, or earth be gleaned of the fruits it offers now in vain. These remarks have a much stronger application to the newer States of the South. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, exhibit this want of labor in far more startling degrees. Indeed, with all her wealth and productions, the South has realized but a little of the prosperity which is not only possible, but actually certain, could she only satisfy this one great want.

But it is not for the cultivation of soil, and the increase of wealth merely, that labor is not so much needed by the South. There are reasons apart from the necessities of a new country—reasons which, being peculiar in their nature and importance, must not be lost sight of. The South is not only engaged in the universal rivalry of old and new nations, but her institutions, upon which rests the whole structure of her civilization, are assailed by the fiercest fanaticism abroad, combined with the lust of sectional domination at home. With others it is a race of competition—with her it is the war for life. To others, defeat is the loss of the prize only; to her, it brings death. Her hopes, her fame, her existence, are threatened by a crusade, never before marshaled to crush any people; and the names of humanity, and Heaven, are invoked for her ruin and annihilation. Peculiar in habits, civilization and institutions, she is also peculiar in the perils which are daily crowding upon her.

Thus imperilled, thus hunted down, thus struggling for life, against fearful odds, there is one obvious resource for the South. Whether she remains in the Union, or, at last, goaded by wrongs and exactions, plants her foot on the rock of separate independence, in either alternative, there remains the same necessity. She cannot go backward nor stand still, while her foes are closing around her. She must go onward with her institutions and civilization. *Slavery must spread in area and power. The preponderating power of the Free States, ever on the increase, must be counterbalanced by the addition of Slave States. If the North colonizes for Abolition, the South must colonize for Slavery. The means of defence must multiply with the means of attack.*

Now, what elements of colonization does the South possess, in comparison with the North? Will they be found in the natural increase of her Slaves? Why, that is but one hundred thousand annually, while the natural increase of Northern labor is reinforced by five hundred thousand immigrants in the same time. What chance, then, for Southern labor to gain foothold in the Territories which still remain open to its Colonization? The repeal of the Missouri Compromise brings no practical good to the South. It does not practically enable her to establish Slavery in Nebraska or Kansas, for it does not and cannot supply the means of colonization. Indeed, although the repeal of the Missouri Compromise wipes out an odious restriction, it reveals the mortifying fact that the South cannot profit by it. With her meagre supply of labor, Colonization by the South can proceed only by weakening the States already settled. This is even now evident in South Carolina, in the decrease of population in some of her districts, and the abandonment of her lands for newer settlements. So, too, with other States. The tendency is to produce a *diffusion* of Slavery, which, all agree, is perilous to it. The need is, compact Colonization, which, moving on in solid column, leaves no post in the rear unguarded, but bears along the civilization and empire of the South. Yet this is now an impossibility. Colonization by the South cannot be what it is by the North, the outpouring of surplus population. The former, if it were on a scale to compete successfully with the latter, in the broad fields of the West, would resemble the march of a nomadic people.

The alternative then to the South is, whether she will continue to depend solely upon the natural increase of her slaves, for development and colonization, wholly inadequate as it is for either, or *despising for once and forever the whinings of fanaticism, she will brush from her path its flimsy obstacles, and demand that the original and true source of her labor shall be no longer closed—that Africa and America shall be free to reciprocate blessings?* If when Slavery was deemed an evil, Southern men consented to the abolition of the Slave-Trade, as the precursor of emancipation, *will they adhere to the same policy when Slavery is proved to be a blessing—nay the very heart-blood of the South?* Are they still advocates of emancipation? Do they not perceive that by such a course they are preparing the way of abolition? Is it worthy of a free people to consent to absolute restrictions upon their legitimate progress, when progress is to them, more than to all others, the very necessity of their existence? Shall the North be permitted to supply her demand for labor, wherewith to usurp the common territories, and abolitionize the Government by an emigration, attended with all the horrors of the Slave-Trade, while the South is tied hand and foot? Will she perpetuate a policy which stigmatizes her civilization, betrays her cause into the silliest inconsistencies, and tends to her complete annihilation? Will she permit her vast and splendid resources to be wasted, because fanaticism *and political rivalry demand the sacrifice?*

STRANGE DEVELOPMENTS.—A singular case and some strange developments were made known to Justice PARSONS yesterday afternoon. The accused and the accuser are supposed to be brothers. The facts are simply these, as related by the *Express*. For some two months or so past, a firm under the title of "WELLS, MARTIN, Brothers," have been keeping store for the sale of dried and smoked fish, No. 237 Bowery. Yesterday morning one of them came to the Police Office, gave his name as LEWIS WELLS, and charged that LEWIS MARTIN, another of the partners, had the night previously sent down to New-York on the steamer *Hero*, a box of silks, &c., which had been stolen, and that in each box there were two violins belonging to him. A warrant was thereupon issued, and officers WHALEN and GORMAN proceeded to the Bowery and arrested MARTIN. On being brought to the *Police Office*, he stated that WELLS, the complainant, was his own brother. This the latter strenuously denied, stating that MARTIN was an escaped convict from the Massachusetts State Prison, and that he had been guilty of any number of thefts here, and in Boston and New-York. The above officers were dispatched to search the premises, where they found the two violins claimed by WELLS, also a wig, two skeleton keys, and a beautiful silk crimson shawl. MARTIN was committed for a further examination, and thus the matter at present stands. Both the parties are Englishmen and look enough alike to pass for brothers. MARTIN is married and keeps house at the above place.—*Albany Journal, Nov. 1.*

FATAL COLLISION.—We understand that a fatal collision took place on the Pennsylvania Railroad a few days since. It occurred near the big viaduct, at the intersection of the old Portage, in consequence of the misplacing of a switch; and the result was three men killed and one badly scalded. Our information is from a private source. We have seen no account of the accident in the papers, and we learn that many similar ones have occurred which have been passed over silently.—*Democratic Union.*

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Fifth Congressional District.

Having assumed a bold and independent position before the public in reference to a nomination for Congress, I suddenly find that certain parties are disposed to take advantage of that position to promote their own ends, and am compelled reluctantly again to appear in print.

On Wednesday evening last, three weeks after I had been unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for the Fifth Congressional District, two gentlemen called upon me and stated that they appeared on behalf of a meeting of "Citizens" to present some documents in regard to the nominating convention. I asked to see their credentials, and they submitted a paper stating that they were appointed at a meeting of "Citizens," held at a certain time and place. On my requesting a copy of the call of the meeting the gentlemen could not supply it, but admitted that it had been published, and stated that their purpose was to submit documents in their hands going to prove the illegality of the Convention which nominated me. I told them frankly that it was out of the question for me, when the election was but four (working) days off, to go into such an examination at the request of any one, or even half a dozen Citizens; but that if they would furnish a copy of the call of the meeting alleged to have been held, I could judge of its character, and would promptly give my answer in writing. The gentlemen promised, if possible, to comply with my request, but doubted their ability, and withdrew.

From another quarter I have obtained a copy of this call, which is as follows:

O. U. A.—The members of the Order living in the 7th and 13th Wards of this City, and also those living in Williamsburg, are earnestly requested to attend a meeting of the Order on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 24th inst., at Onderdonk's Hall, No. 485 Grand-st., New-York. Come one, come all. By order of the P. WM. H. VAN ULST, Secretary.

I have not yet learned that O. U. A. spells WHIG, and the men managing this machinery must have sadly underrated my sagacity if they dreamed that I would fall into this trap,—covered as it may be by verdant, very verdant branches. However honest he might be, a man who could put his foot into such a trap as that, would not possess intelligence enough to represent the Fifth Congressional District.

The facts are these: On the 6th of October the delegates which nominated me were chosen. No complaint was then made to the General Committee, the proper tribunal. On the 12th of October I was unanimously nominated, and on the 1st of November, three weeks afterwards, I am asked by a Committee appointed under the above call to investigate the legality of the Convention which nominated me! This Committee nurses the job eight days, and then allow me and the Whigs of the District four days before the election to conduct a difficult and intricate investigation. Did these gentlemen, because I had in a previous letter assured the public that I was not a political knave, take me to be a political fool? Surely they so thought, and surely they are mistaken.

Finally: I do not recognize the right of any society, embracing within its membership Nebraska Democrats, to decide the legality of Whig Conventions.

I do not attach extreme importance to a regular nomination; and had a single citizen, ten days ago, furnished any evidence of the illegality of the Convention, I would have cast aside the nomination, and proposed to the gentleman who now claims to be a "regular" nominee, to stump the District, meeting the PEOPLE face to face, and discussing the great issues of the day, of which I regard Anti-Nebraska as the chief.

I did not beg or buy the nomination, and I defy any man to prove the least complicity on my part in anything dishonorable. And I ask the public to bear in mind that whatever may be hereafter alleged against the Nominating Committee is ex parte, and has been concocted in secret by the leaders of a Society who seem to be afflicted with an insatiable thirst for office.

I shall not decline, or even hesitate in my course, but shall submit to the judgment of the people, relying not so much upon the endorsement of a Convention as upon a life-time spent among the people of the District.

If the PEOPLE do not like such candid avowals, it will not grieve me; if they choose me on such terms, I shall be theirs, Faithfully,

GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

NOVEMBER 2, 1854.

Letter from Peter Cooper.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been called by my fellow-citizens to preside over the deliberations of gentlemen united together to do what they could to stay the torrent of political corruption, that has so effectually undermined the morals of so many of our community, that people have too generally come to look upon political intrigues and their evils with comparative indifference and unconcern:

Deeply impressed with a sense of my own insufficiency for the place that I have been called to fill, and of the solemn responsibility that rests upon every citizen to unite in efforts to secure to labor its proper reward by the administration of justice for the welfare and protection of all; this can only be done by rewarding men of honesty and capacity, with our continued confidence and support. In addition to all the arguments and appeals that have been adopted and sent forth by the Reform Committee, I venture in my individual capacity to recommend for your support

For Mayor—WILSON G. HUNT.
For Surrogate—ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.
For Recorder—FRANCIS R. TILLOU.
For City Judge—WELCOME R. BEEBE.
For Register—GEORGE IRELAND, Jr.
For Commissioner of Streets and Lamps—SYLVANUS GEDNEY.
For Governor of the Almshouse—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
For District Attorney—A. OAKEY HALL.

I beg leave to assure my fellow-citizens that the gentlemen with whom I have had the honor to act, have shown a self-sacrificing disposition to a degree that is not often found in so large a body of men. This was in evidence by the fact that, after canvassing the merits of names offered by each individual, a unanimous vote was obtained for all the candidates but one that the Reform Committee have presented for your support.

I trust our efforts to call and fix the attention of every good citizen on the necessity and propriety of discarding every other consideration but the honesty and capacity of the various candidates that have been offered, will be appreciated, and made manifest by your votes.

As the opportunity for me to do anything to advance the substantial interests and honor of my native City must, in the nature of things, soon come to a close, I desire that the good work that has been done by the noble minority of Reformers who were last elected to the Councils of our City, may be continued.

By them your taxes have been lessened more than a million of dollars from what they would otherwise have been. Your streets are cleaner; your police have been greatly improved; and your Schools, which provide education for all, have arrived at a degree of excellence that promises well for the future of our country.

Shall this good work that has been commenced be continued? Or will you allow the evils to remain and grow "UNTIL THEY BECOME PRICKS IN OUR EYES, AND THORNS IN OUR SIDES TO VEX US IN THE LAND WHEREIN WE DWELL."

The Address of the Reform Committee points out the kind of machinery, in the shape of Primary Elections, by which unworthy men have been able to secure office, with power to tax, oppress and demoralize the community to an extent calculated to make the philanthropic heart cry out, in the language of one of old, "O, that mine head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears," that I might weep over the misery and degradation consequent on the abuse of those high privileges that have fallen to our lot.

It becomes us, fellow-citizens, to remember the world-wide importance of the novel experiment of our Federal Government, on which we believe our own and the happiness of the world is so much dependent. Nothing can save to us the blessings of this glorious Union of States, and the local Government of our choice, but a continued and united effort to place men in office for their honesty, capacity, and intelligence; for we may rest assured that when the wicked bear rule the people will have cause to mourn.

PETER COOPER.

The Practical Democrats—Note from E. A. Stansbury, Esq.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of a day or two since, I observed my name mentioned, as a Candidate of the "Practical Democrats," for City Judge. I had previously seen, in the *Herald*, the report of a meeting of that party, wherein it appeared that a person with my surname and initials had been nominated for the same office.

Presuming, as the Directory compels me to do, that I am the person intended, I have this to say: that I never knew until very lately of the existence of a party calling themselves "Practical Democrats"—never met with them nor was invited to do so, and never had the least idea, until I saw, in this morning's *Courier and Enquirer*, the correspondence with Mr. [illegible], what was the platform on which they stood.

Passing over what they will excuse me for calling the rather free use of my name, I beg to assure them that I am duly sensible of their partiality in selecting me as their nominee, but that I do not aspire to that or any other official position, and must therefore unconditionally decline the nomination.

I shall go, with all my heart, for the Reform Candidates, and if my voice would influence a vote among them, I would earnestly exhort the "Practical Democrats," one and all, to address themselves to the same good work. I know of nothing more practical, nothing more urgently needed in our good City, at this time, than the restoration of the Municipal Government to something near the standard required by wise men in the selection of their private agents and servants.

No single result in connection with the coming election could give me more pain, than the defeat of so excellent a man, and so exemplary a Magistrate as Judge BEEBE, by the loss of a few votes thrown away upon myself.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, No. 100 Broadway.

Address of the Temperance State Central Committee.

To the friends of Temperance in the State of New-York:

FELLOW CITIZENS: On the 7th of November, a question more grave in its consequences to the dearest present and future interests of tens of thousands of the people of this State, than any that has ever before arrested the public attention, is to be decided at the ballot-box. It is this: *Shall the Traffic in intoxicating beverages be prohibited by Law?*

Consider these *facts*, all of which have been established by the most indubitable testimony:

1. That traffic has converted *eighty thousand* of the present inhabitants of this State once sober and reputable, into drunkards.
2. It has brought sorrow and poverty, and in many instances ruin and despair, to tens of thousands of once happy homes.
3. It causes the incarceration, in the jails and penitentiaries of our State, of fifty thousand of our fellow-citizens annually.
4. From its influence proceed four-fifths of all the crimes, from the least that is recognized by law, to the most flagitious that come under the cognizance of our Courts.
5. Since the first of last January, it has occasioned no less than *fifty homicides* within the limits of our State, and almost innumerable assaults with intent to kill, happily unsuccessful.
6. It is the fruitful cause of immorality, irreligion, profanity, obscenity, blasphemy, contempt of law, contempt of all the proprieties amenities and decencies of life, and of every evil word and work.
7. It costs the State *eighty millions of dollars* annually.
8. It destroys the lives of not less than *fifteen thousand* of our citizens, every twelve months.

Consider these *principles* universally conceded as true:

1. The interests of *health*, are superior to those of property. "The health of the people is the supreme law."
2. The interests of morality over-ride those of property.
3. The personal security of the citizen from assault and outrage, is of more consequence than the rights of property.
4. The interests of the *many* must not be sacrificed to those of the *few*.
5. The right of the people to protect themselves, through the institutions of government, is inherent and indefeasible; and Government, in the very nature of the case, is clothed with all the powers requisite to the accomplishment of this end—the protection of the people.

From the facts and principles thus stated, the following *inferences* are unavoidable:

1. The liquor traffic is practically hostile to all the interests of Society which the Civil Power is ordained to protect.
2. The suppression of that traffic is clearly demanded by the *purpose* for which Government was ordained, and is therefore clearly within the limit of its constitutional powers.
3. The *traffic*, and not its *suppression*, is unconstitutional, and the Government that *neglects* to prohibit it, is either ignorant of its obligations, or faithless to its trust.

The *Constitutionality* of prohibition is further proved

1. By the fact that for twenty years past, it has been recognized in the legislation of the General Government. See Laws of the United States for 1834, Vol. IX., page 133.
2. The Supreme Court of the United States, in full Bench, has declared it so, with no dissenting voice. Chief Justice TANEY says:

"If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice, or debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating or restraining the traffic, or prohibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper."

The two antagonist principles—Prohibition and Anti-Prohibition—are represented by the several State Tickets in nomination, and are to be passed upon by the suffrages of the people.

MYRON H. CLARK and HENRY J. RAYMOND (the nominees of the Auburn Temperance Convention for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor) are representatives of the prohibitory principle. A vote for them is a vote against the traffic in those adulterated compounds that madden men and prepare them for the commission of crime,—that destroy health and hurry thousands to a premature grave.

The opposite principle is represented by HORATIO SEYMOUR and GREENE C. BRONSON. Mr. SEYMOUR vetoed the prohibitory law of our last Legislature, and denounced the idea of prohibition as "not consistent with sound principles of legislation." Mr. BRONSON, though not assailing the *principle*, yet avows it as his conviction, confirmed by reflection, "that no prohibitory liquor law ought to be passed." These gentlemen occupy substantially the same ground—that of opposition to the great measure demanded for the protection of the people.

A vote for either is a vote *against* prohibition; and thus, *practically*, for the indefinite continuance of all the evils incident to the perpetuity of the traffic. Will any *temperance* man allow mere party preference to control his vote, when it is demanded for the protection of all the great interests of society, imperilled by the liquor traffic? We are unwilling to believe that any will so far forget the claims that God and humanity have upon them, and involve themselves in so grievous a wrong.

But there is still another candidate in the field, for whom the votes of temperance men are urgently solicited. We allude to DANIEL ULLMANN, the candidate of the Secret Order popularly known as "Know-Nothings." It is our desire to treat all parties and their candidates with courtesy and respect, a rule from which we feel no inclination to depart in the present instance. But we are bound, by the fealty which we owe to the cause of temperance, to test all by the same principle.

Mr. ULLMANN is a gentleman of considerable ability, and enjoys a good reputation both as a speaker and a writer. About forty-five years of age, his life embraces the whole period included in the rise and progress of the Temperance Reformation. What has he ever *said* in favor of a law to prohibit the liquor traffic? What has he ever *done*, at any time, for the advancement of the Temperance cause? Of what Temperance Society or Association, of any *name*, *kind* or *degree*, has he ever been a member, or with which has he ever declared himself, in public or in private, *in favor of* the prohibition of the liquor traffic? The true answer to these questions must satisfy all candid minds that Mr. ULLMANN's antecedents are not such as to entitle him to the suffrages of Temperance men.

But even on the supposition that they are satisfactory, why desert MYRON H. CLARK, who has stood by the Temperance cause in its darkest hour—has devoted to it time, money and influence—and hesitated not, while yet the idea of prohibition was unpopular, to commit himself to it fully and unreservedly, simply because he believed it to be *right*? To desert such a man at such a crisis would be a virtual betrayal of the interests of prohibition, and a premium, not to a life of devotion to a great principle, but to a life-long indifference—not to say practical opposition, to that principle. Surely, temperance men will not so wrong themselves and the cause they love, as to withdraw their support in the very *crisis-hour* of that cause, from its recognized champion! We would do no injustice to Mr. ULLMANN, nor shall we call in question the honesty either of the candidate or the party that nominated him.

But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the opponents of Temperance received the news of his nomination with undisguised exultation—that since that nomination, the friends of Mr. SEYMOUR have felt, or affected to feel a confidence in his reelection that they did *not* feel before—and that the practical effect of withdrawing temperance votes from Mr. CLARK to bestow them upon Mr. ULLMANN, is to increase the chance of Mr. SEYMOUR's election, since the election of Mr. ULLMANN is clearly beyond the limits of the possible. In fact, the *only* chance of Mr. SEYMOUR's success, is in the diversion of temperance votes from Mr. CLARK. Knowing this, will the friends of prohibition *indirectly* contribute to the success of a man and a principle to which they are inflexibly opposed? and indefinitely postpone the triumph which is *now* within their reach; not only this, but at the same time and by the same means, give advantage to the very interest, to oppose which they would jeopard the success of the prohibitory movement? Surely, they cannot act so unwisely, and lose the *substance* of what *they* desire by grasping at a delusive *shadow*.

We close with a few practical suggestions.

1. Let the brief interval between this and the day of election be filled with earnest labor for the cause of Prohibition. Suffer no friend, no neighbor, to vote in ignorance of the vital issue which the approaching election involves.
2. Let neither indifference, nor an excess of confidence, nor doubt, nor despondency, keep any friend of Prohibition from the polls. We religiously believe that victory is within our reach, and that nothing is required but a strenuous, determined, persistent effort, to reach it.
3. See that every intemperate man within the circle of your influence has an opportunity to vote *sober*. So voting, he will be more likely to vote *for* than *against* Prohibition.
4. Have an ample and timely supply of ballots suited to all classes of temperance men. Remember, the Auburn Convention did *not* nominate a full ticket. CLARK and RAYMOND are their *only* nominees. This ticket will probably be filled out according to the different political preferences of temperance men. Let ballots be prepared to satisfy these preferences, so far as the balance of the State ticket is concerned.
5. Look well to members of the Assembly. Vote for no man who is not true to the principles of Prohibition, and run no risks of defeat by a failure to concentrate your votes.
6. Let no independent candidate be nominated, where a friend of Prohibition is already in nomination—or *if such nomination has already been made*, influence the nominee at once to withdraw, for the love he bears the cause, that it may not suffer through a divided temperance vote.

God, by his Providence, beckons us, not to conflict merely, but to victory. We have no cause for despondency, but much for hope. Let hope, then, stimulate us to action; and action shall lead us to the long desired triumph, in which humanity shall rejoice, and through which our country's highest interests shall be subserved.

On behalf of the State Temperance Central Committee.

WM. RICHARDSON, Chairman.

ALBANY, Oct. 31, 1854.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Meeting of the Geographical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society was held last evening. Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT presided.

A communication was read from R. LACKLAN, Esq., of Toronto, highly complimentary to the Society for the active part it has taken in promoting meteorological research, and recording the rise and fall of the lake waters of the British North American Provinces.

Mr. DISTURNELL said he was sorry to announce to the Society the probable death of one of their members, who was involved, as he had reason to suppose, in the destruction of the *Arctic*, and whose main object in visiting Europe was to promote the welfare and interests of the Society; and as the bar had taken action in the matter—he alluded to ABNER BENEDICT, Esq.—and begged to submit a resolution of regret and condolence with his family.

Dr. HAWKS and the Chairman were of opinion that, as a certain report of Mr. BENEDICT's death could not be made to the Society, any action in regard to it would be premature, and that therefore it would be more advisable to delay it. The resolution was laid on the table.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF NORTHERN NEW-YORK.

W. H. C. WADDELL, Esq., read the paper of the evening. His subject was the "Physical Geography of Northern New-York."

Mr. WADDELL felt highly honored by laying before that body a document which contained all the interesting features in reference to the Northern portion of the State. It would strike the members of the Society with surprise to find how limited was the knowledge of those portions of our State—that little had been elicited twenty or even ten years ago, (and to many even of the present day,)—to a large portion of the counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin, Herkimer and Hamilton, in connection with portions of Essex, Warren, Lewis and Jefferson, comprising within its area a tract much larger in extent than the whole State of Connecticut, and containing the highest mountains in the State, whose summits ascend above the regions of vegetation, and which have been found to reach the height of 15,000 feet instead of the 3,655 feet, as some of the earliest geographers asserted the highest point to be. Before the Erie and Champlain Canals were opened by the immortal CLINTON, those portions of the State were owned in vast tracts by non-resident owners, but were gradually settled by emigrants, who poured in from Europe. The speaker then proceeded to show the benefits which resulted to commerce, particularly the advantage derived by the West from the opening of those great highways—the Canals, before referred to. To these great projects, so beneficial in other respects, may be attributed the unsettled portion of this State, familiarly known on its northern border as the "Great South Woods," and on its southern margin as the "Northern Wilderness," in consequence of the tide of emigration being borne on those canals to the promising lands and fertile valleys of the West. That portion of New-York north of the Mohawk Valley might, he said, be considered one of the great natural divisions of the State. It includes ten counties, and has an area of 13,361 square miles, within which, even at the present time, is a dense forest, equal to 5,000 square miles, and is elevated about 1,500 feet above Lake Ontario. Though the Legislature yearly makes appropriations to develop the great natural resources of this region, no inducement can be held out sufficiently strong to tempt the hardy sons of toil to brave the hardships and inconveniences of these wilds. The speaker then entered at great length into the project of the Legislature of 1848, by which great inducements and grants of lands, with a liberal charter, were offered to any company which would undertake to construct a railroad through the wilderness—connecting the Hudson with the Lake by additional bands of iron. He then referred to the surveys and explorations made by A. F. EDWARDS, Esq., and his corps of engineers, who scientifically and beautifully explored the inmost recesses of this region. "From repeated examination," the report states this country only wants communication with the markets to give it rank among the best of agricultural districts. The iron ores of Essex County eclipse even the far-famed iron mountains of Missouri. The great deposit of ore at Adirondack became known to the late DAVID HENDERSON, Esq., of Jersey City, through means of a brave of the St. Francis tribe, who presented him with a piece of Iron Ore, and pointed out where it might be found in abundance. A road was soon constructed to the site, through a dense forest 30 miles in length. The proprietors established a settlement, iron was produced of rare and valuable qualities, rivaling almost in toughness and strength the best products of the Swedish furnace. The speaker mentioned many other valuable and productive mines, among them that of Sanford Hill, from which at a depth of two feet from the surface, the amount of ore which may be raised without power is $6,832,734 tons, which will produce 3,000,000 tons of iron of the best quality, and cannot be worth less than $100 to $120 per ton in the market.

The railroad referred to as the trustee to open this great depository of treasures so long neglected, commences in the County of Saratoga and takes a course almost due north through portions of Essex and Warren Counties, pointing to a connection with the great trunk of railroads which in the Queen's domains are rapidly drawing to a completion—seeming, as it were, in view of the great treaty of reciprocity which is even now passing under the seals of the respective Governments, to be reaching out its iron hands for a more enduring bond with a kindred people—then returning westwardly it enters the deep forest, and winding its way through the myriads of beautiful lakes which lie scattered through that interesting country, emerges into the light of day in the eastern part of Lewis County, and following the Black River unites with the Great Ontario in the naval port of Sackett's Harbor. The western terminus of the road will be at the mouth of the Boreas River, or the western branch of the Hudson, from which a branch road of twelve miles will communicate with a locality where the supply of iron is perfectly exhaustless, and its quality unsurpassed. Iron! the great material to civilize ages—no nation can exist without it. The great Architect has supplied us with nothing which could fill its place, and the State of New-York may, without too great assurance, lay claim, on the score of quality unsurpassed and rarely equaled, and quantity inexhaustible, to supply the world.

The speaker then passed on from the details of figures and results, to enliven his address by vivid descriptions of the Hudson scenery, more especially the pass of the Adirondack, a perpendicular precipice of one thousand feet. This wall extends three-fourths of a mile, and in no place is it less than 500 feet perpendicular. Those who visit the Pass he would recommend not to be satisfied by seeing it from below, but also to view it from above, which may be done by observing due caution.

To convey an idea of the extent of this wilderness, HEADLEY, in a description given of his journeys in 1847-8, says: "It is the same as if the whole country from New-York to Albany, extending also fifty miles on each side of the Hudson, was an unbroken wilderness, crossed by no road, enlivened by no cultivation, not a keel disturbing its waters, while bears, panthers, wolves, moose and deer were the only lords of the soil." Imagine such a country, said the speaker, about the size of Massachusetts and Connecticut put together, most of which has a neglected waste, through which you must make your way with the compass, sustained by what your own skill can secure, and you will obtain a faint conception of the Adirondack region.

In conclusion, the learned speaker thanked the President and audience for the attention with which they listened to his address, and said that this hitherto unknown and valuable district of our State is about being opened, and its great resources brought into use. The Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company, commencing on their eastern route, at the eastern end of the Lake Ontario, passing along the Black River, a continuous line of water power, bringing the treasures of the Great West up the gradual ascent of less than 40 feet in the mile, until on the height of land they strike that great chain of lakes alluded to—furnishing an exhaustless supply of woods of every kind—attaching at this point (where the road will commence its descent to the Hudson) a train of cars laden with the beautiful products of the forest, may pass onward toward the Hudson; they will attach another train of those rich ores from the Great Reservoir of iron which has been reserved for this our day. Finally, he said, it may easily be perceived that these developments must have a great bearing on the character and wealth of our State, especially in no small degree on the City of New-York, and the entire Valley of the Hudson.

At the conclusion of the paper, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed, and the meeting adjourned.

The annual meeting will be held in December for the election of officers and the transaction of other business.

CITY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Education—Important Proceedings.

The Board of Education met on Wednesday evening. The proceedings related to the number of children attending the Schools of the City.

S. S. RANDALL, Esq., City Superintendent, sent in a long communication in answer to the resolutions referred to him by the Board at its last meeting, to report whether it is expedient to have a census taken of all the children in this City of suitable age to attend school, &c. The Superintendent thinks the information referred to is of the utmost importance and value, indispensable, indeed, to the efficient administration of a system of public instruction. Not only the right, but the imperative duty of every civilized community to see that each of its future citizens is properly educated and prepared for the intelligent performance of the various duties incumbent upon him as such, is, at the present day, universally conceded. The aggregate annual expense of our pauper system alone throughout the State, independent of the very ample contributions made by the numerous benevolent and charitable institutions which everywhere abound, exceed one million of dollars, and among the immense and constantly increasing number of the beneficiaries thus provided for by public and private charity, a very small proportion of them have received even an ordinary common school education. The statistics of our criminal convictions show that at least one half of the inmates of our prisons are destitute even of the elementary principles of education, and that of the remaining half not more than four per cent. have attended any school, and that not one in two hundred are well educated. Under these circumstances, the Superintendent is of opinion that some measures for the suppression of ignorance are demanded, in justice to the community. Our laws and institutions, he adds, properly require of the means accumulated by industry, probity and thrift, liberal contributions for the education of every child in the community. It is obvious, therefore, that the power exists to render these advantages and blessings practically available by such *preventive* legislation as shall strike at the foundation of the evils to be guarded against. The duties of the guardians of public education and instruction are but half discharged when they have provided the most ample facilities for the instruction and mental culture of the rising generation. It is incumbent, over and above all this, to adopt the requisite means to bring within their pale every child not otherwise suitably provided for in this respect. It is right to ascertain what proportion of and how many of the children in this great Metropolis are actually deprived of the benefits of elementary instruction, that the requisite steps may be taken to provide them with these benefits in some form. If parents or guardians after having been duly notified, wilfully refuse to furnish their children or wards with suitable facilities for instruction, we have a right to demand that they shall avail themselves of the liberal provisions made in this respect by the Municipal and State authorities. From the census of 1850, it appears that the whole number of children between the ages of five and twenty, then residing in the City, was 150,765, and the whole number attending schools of every description during the preceding year, as returned by the families to which they belonged, 76,685; leaving a balance of 74,080 not in attendance upon any school. Assuming the rate of increase in this portion of the population during the five years succeeding the report referred to to be 25 per cent. only, we shall have in 1855 an aggregate of about 190,000 children of a suitable age to attend school. Of this number, 125,000 only, at most, will be found to have attended the public schools (including evening schools) during any portion of the year, while the regular average attendance will not, it is presumed, amount to 50,000. The whole number of pupils in the several colleges, academies, and other public and private institutions of learning, exclusive of the public schools, will not exceed 15,000; leaving, under the most favorable estimate, 50,000 children not in attendance in any school during any portion of the year—a number equal to the highest average daily attendance upon all our public schools! The Superintendent, therefore, has no hesitation in recommending the adoption of such measures by the Board as shall more effectually secure the accomplishment of the end sought. Through the census to be taken during the ensuing year, under the authority of the State, a mass of valuable information on this subject can be obtained, and the early attention of the Legislature should be directed to its importance and value, as well for future reference as for present value. But the Superintendent adds, that he is deeply impressed with the conviction that some more direct and immediate agency should be brought to bear upon this great evil, and that the Board of Education, as the recognized guardians of the interests of education and public instruction in this great Metropolis, should themselves institute a thorough and comprehensive investigation, not only as to the extent of school accommodations which now exist, or may hereafter become necessary, but the extent to which those accommodations are improved by those for whose benefit they are designed and intended, and especially the extent to which entire non-attendance on any school prevails, and its causes and reasons. He recommends the appointment of one or more special agents, to ascertain these facts. The communication was ordered to be printed.

NO SCHOOL ON SATURDAYS.

A communication from the same source, in answer to a suggestion from a member of the Board, against the expediency of opening the schools on Saturdays, was also received. The communication was ordered to be printed.

SCHOOL-BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS.

Commissioner SMITH offered a resolution, and it was adopted, that the Committee on Supplies be requested to report the titles of all books now in use in the schools of which the school officers, teachers, or persons otherwise connected with any school or institution under the charge of this Board, may be the authors, together with the name of every such author; also, in what quantities, and at what prices obtained, and whether any undue consumption of other books of similar description or otherwise, &c., &c.

MONEY WANTED.

The Finance Committee submitted a long report for presentation to the Common Council, asking for an additional appropriation of $198,091 96 for the use of the Board for the remaining three months of the present year. The report sets forth in detail the reasons that render such appropriation necessary, and sets forth fully the laws made and provided in relation thereto. The annexed recapitulation presents the matter in brief:

Amount expended to Oct. 31, 1854	$622,155 29
Estimated expenses from Oct. 31 to Dec. 31, 1854	269,750 23
From which deduct the amount of the school moneys already appropriated for 1854	693,813 56
And there is shown a deficiency of	198,091 96

which is the amount asked from the Common Council.

The report gave rise to some discussion, some of the members contending that the citations of law in the statement were impertinent and unnecessary, but the report was finally adopted without amendment.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The Board resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on document No. 18—that relating to gradation of teachers' salaries—and, after a brief deliberation, it was referred back to the Committee.

A Lady Balloonist.

A lady was one of a party of four who went skywards yesterday from the Hippodrome. M. GODARD, who has been up half a hundred times, took the company with him, with life-preservers, valise, rope, grappling irons and refreshments, and made a very successful commencement of his trip. The car held four persons very comfortably. The balloon took a northeasterly direction, and when last seen appeared to be hovering over the Sound. It did not rise to any great height, and kept steadily on its course. The occasion excited more than usual interest from the fact that a female was included in the party. Two infant balloons, without any party, went before to prepare the way, and were never heard of. What has been the fortune of the lady and her companions had not transpired last evening.

It is understood that the aeronautic expedition comprised Mr. and Mrs. JOLLY, Mr. POISSONIERE and Mr. GODARD.

EMIGRANTS.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration.

The proceedings at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration on Wednesday evening were interesting. The Committee on Ward's Island made a report in reference to the selection of sites for the two Hospital Buildings to be built. It was resolved that one two story building be erected, according to the plans and specifications now in the office of the Commissioners, under the supervision of the Ward's Island Committee, and the Architect of the Island; and that a three-story and basement building be erected south of the Nursery building, and that plans, &c., be submitted at the next meeting of the Board.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. KELLY, and adopted:

Resolved, That sealed proposals be received from carpenters, masons, &c., for building a three-story brick building for a Hospital, and that said sealed proposals be opened at the next meeting of this Board; the same shall be advertised for in conformity with plans and specification.

EMIGRANTS IN THE "RURAL DISTRICTS."

The Agents of the Commissioners who had been directed to visit the several Counties in this State and ascertain the condition of emigrants chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration, the correctness of the charges made for such support, &c., made their report. In this statement several glaring cases of fraud and gross injustice on the part of the Poor-masters of many counties were exposed, in which charges were made for persons who, for a long period, had not been chargeable, and in a great many instances where they had never been inmates of the Poor-houses. In one county alone, 60 paupers were charged, and could not be accounted for. On the other hand, the returns of many counties were found to be correct. These reports were referred to a Select Committee, to make an abstract of them for publication.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The following Committees were nominated by the President:

Wards Island—Messrs. Kelly, Witthaus, Carrigan Dunlap and Kennedy.
Marine Hospital—Messrs. Marshall, Witthaus, Purdy and Kennedy.
Auditing Commissioners—Messrs. Carrigan and Witthaus.
Outdoor Poor—Messrs. Witthaus, Carrigan and Purdy.
Purchasing Commissioners—Messrs. Kelly, Carrigan and Purdy.
Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Kennedy, Dunlap and Witthaus.
Orphan Asylum—Messrs. Carrigan, Witthaus, Vice-President.
City Labor—Messrs. Carrigan, Witthaus and Dunlap.

An appropriation of $2,500 to Councilman CLANCEY was made, as an advance for coal supplied by him according to contract, for the use of Ward's Island.

The receipts and disbursements of the Board have been as follows:

Aggregate receipts to 25th Oct.		$567,992 31
Received since 1st Nov.		20,573 71
Total receipts to Nov. 1		$588,566 02
Disbursements to 25th Oct.	$468,522 19	
Expended since for coal	2,000 00	
Expended since for flour	4,500 00	
Aggregate Disbursements		475,022 10
Balance in Mechanics' Bank Nov. 1, 1854		113,543 92
Due Counties to Aug. 1, 1854		21,490 26
New-York Almshouse		23,904 20
Total		$45,494 46

Two Suicides by Taking Laudanum.

JOHN WALKER HAMILTON, residing at No. 209 Mott-street, a man of intemperate habits, committed suicide yesterday evening at the above place. The wife and son testified to his intemperate habits for the last few weeks. Verdict of the Jury—Came to his death by taking laudanum. Aged 42 years—born in Scotland.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, a respectable woman named BRIDGET SAVAGE, aged 45 years, living at No. 110 Ridge-street, committed suicide by taking laudanum. She went to a drug store and purchased nine cents worth, (one ounce,) stating that she wanted it for a liniment, to rub. She went home and drank the whole. The cause assigned for the act was melancholy and dejection of spirits.

The Dyckman Investigation.

The DYCKMAN case came up again before Judge INGRAHAM, in the Common Pleas Court, yesterday. After a protracted consultation between the District Attorney and the Counsel for the defendant, it was finally resolved upon, that no evidence should be submitted to the Court on behalf of the accused. So far, then, as the reception of testimony was concerned, the investigation here terminated.

On Wednesday morning it will again come before the Court, and be formally and *in toto* submitted for judgment.

The Fashions.

The Fall fashions for gentlemen make a sensation. Hats have a fringe that reminds you of the eyes of the horned owl, and coats have changed into long-tailed surtouts,—very nice in themselves, but such articles as a Broadway exquisite would have made merry over last year. Tailors and hatters have conspired together, and the results are funny. The young "bucks" are conspicuous objects, just now.

Personal.

Among the recent arrivals we notice the name of Mr. JOHN L. NELSON, United States Consul at Turk's Island. It is supposed that his arrival has been occasioned by a desire to lay before the Government the facts in relation to his recent unjust imprisonment by the authorities in command of Turk's Island.

Sir EDMUND HEAD, Governor General of Canada, and family, and Don JOSE MANUEL FIRUDO, Peruvian Minister, and family, left the Clarendon yesterday morning—the former for Quebec *via* Boston, and the latter for Washington.

Shipping.

The ship arrivals at this port for the month of October have been as follows:

From foreign ports, 351. Steamships, 20; ships, 125; barks, 73; brigs, 98; schooners, 34. Total 351; bringing 30,630 passengers.

Suicide by Shooting.

Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, an unknown man was found lying dead at the corner of Washington and Vesey streets. Officer MARTIN, of the Third Ward Police, testifies that he found him at the said place, with his face mutilated and a pistol lying by his side. Officer METCALF had a conversation with the deceased two hours previous, at the corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets, when he stated that he had just arrived from the country, and that he was in a destitute condition. Dr. O'HANLON, assisted by Dr. WELTJE, made a *post mortem* examination of the body. They found several slugs lodged in the base of the brain. Deceased was about 30 years of age, and born in Germany. Verdict of the Jury—"Death by Shooting himself."

☞ The Boatmen Guard, Capt. JAMES DERRICK, numbering 70 muskets, made their second annual target excursion to D. POLLOCK's, Hoboken, yesterday. They contended for 40 prizes, and bore a well riddled target.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 38, 70, 39 to 42; 71, 72, 43, 44.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 2177, 2210, 1973, 1909, 219, 836, 846, 206, 874, 283 to 286, 370, 234 to 237.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 2.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Betts against Gilfillan.—The jury in this case, for the particulars of which see the TIMES of the 1st, brought in a verdict of acquittal of the defendant, there being no evidence offered sufficient to sustain a charge of malpractice.

Sloane against Campbell.—This is an action to recover possession of a lot of carpeting of the value of $456 26, which it is alleged is wrongfully in the possession of the defendant. The defence set up is a general denial.

IN CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

The People ex rel. Jenkins against Parker Vein Coal Company.—The motion in this case was denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 2.

We are indebted to Mr. Thomas Boese(?), the gentlemanly Clerk of the Court, for the following decisions of Judge Hoffman:

Schenck against Naylor, Oct. 15.—This was a motion for a new trial upon a case and exceptions. The facts in the case are sufficiently set forth in the decision.

HOFFMAN, J.—1. There can be no doubt that the term "premises" in the covenant means the house No. 484 Pearl-street, except the basement. The mere existence of the porter-house upon the premises, was a breach of the covenant, whether it was opened under a lease previous to that to the plaintiff or subsequently and whether he knew of such lease or not.

The evidence then that the plaintiff knew of the lease to Perkins, dated the preceding February, and the evidence that Perkins sublet the premises for a porter-house without the defendant's knowledge was properly rejected.

2. It is urged that the defendant had by these covenants been given without restriction, put it out of his power to prevent a porter-house being established, and therefore that he could not keep his covenant. The answer is that he undertook to prevent the establishment or to compensate the plaintiff. (Beebe vs. Johnson, 10 Wend. 502.)

3. As the rule of damages, the Judge directed that the jury should estimate the damages by taking the gross receipts of the establishment prior and subsequent to the porter house being used. This point has been most thoroughly litigated, and it seemed to be as practical and reasonable a rule as any that has been suggested. The gross receipts before, as well as those afterwards, formed the fund from which expenses were to be met. If in both cases the business paid its way then the difference was so much loss of profit. It is not unreasonable to infer that such was the case.

4. The most important question, as it seems to me, is whether the damages could be assessed beyond the commencement of this action.

The basement was leased to the plaintiff by the defendant for three years from the 1st of May, 1852, of course to expire on the 1st of May, 1855, for $800, payable in quarter yearly payments, and the covenant was that the defendant will not let or allow to be used any part of the building for a restaurant or porter house. In June, 1852, a porter house was opened and was continued open, and kept on the first floor. The damages claimed are $2,000.

The action was commenced on the 14th July, 1853. The trial took place on the 11th of February, 1854. The proof of any damages extends only to the 10th of February, 1854. The Judge directed the jury to bring in a verdict for the damages they should assess up to the 14th of July, 1853, and also from that time to the 1st of February, 1854. They find $525 in all; and $139 to the 14th July, 1853, and $790 from the latter date.

I do not understand that the plaintiff is not now in possession of the premises. The learned Judge charged for the purposes of this suit, that the plaintiff was entitled to recover to the 1st of February, 1854.

The leading cases are Stuart vs. McCormick, 3 Denio, 363; Fish vs. Folley, 6 Hill, 54; Caldwell vs. Murphy, 1 Duer, 233; Waterbury vs. Graham, 4 Sandford's Super. Ct. R., 220; Shaffer vs. Lee, 8 Barb., 412; Royalton vs. The R. and W. Turnpike Co., 14 Vermont R., 311. In Shaffer vs. Lee, a bond, conditioned to support the obligee and his wife during their natural lives, was held to be an entire contract, so that all the damages may and should be assessed in one suit. Under the direction of the Judge, the jury found a verdict for a total breach and for the maintenance during the future lives of the parties. A new trial was denied. The authorities were examined at length by Justice Hand, in delivering the opinion at General Term. A similar rule is found in Fish vs. Folley, 6 Hill, 54, upon a covenant to furnish the plaintiff with a certain amount of water to carry a mill. See also Royalston vs. The R. and W. Turnpike Co., 14 Vermont R., 311.

Although the plaintiff restricted his testimony to the damages down to the 1st of February, 1854, yet that was his own neglect. If he could have asked for prospective damages, he would have been precluded, by this verdict, from any future suit. Motion for a new trial denied.

Townsend against Searl.—This was a demurrer to the answer of the defendant on the ground of its being a sham, false and insufficient answer. Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for the sum demanded, with interest and costs.

Ortley against Cotter.—This was a demurrer to the complaint, which was drawn up according to the form of a declaration.

HOFFMAN, J.—The complaint in this action is nothing but the old form of declaration upon money and other counts. This is no longer allowed under the code. See Lincoln vs. Reynolds, 13 L. O., 20. A demurrer may be taken to any part of the causes of action alleged therein. Code, § 145.

Order allowing the demurrer with $12 costs.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Emerald Wheeler vs. Overman & Gurnee(?).—This was an action against the defendants as the owners of the ship *Tarolinta* to recover $25 due for "boating" done for the vessel while she lay in the North River in the month of January, 1853, fitting out for a voyage to Australia. Also for fourteen months wages due to the son of the plaintiff, he having shipped as "a boy" for the voyage out and home. On the part of the defendants it was proven that they were only the nominal owners of the ship, they having advanced money on her, and having a bill of sale in their possession. With respect to the claim for wages, the master of the ship was examined, and he testified that the boy was shipped at nominal wages merely, but he had been paid $10 and a suit of clothes at Melbourne, and at Callao had run away. To recover him cost the captain $17, and on the return of the vessel to Baltimore, the wages of the boy were computed at $5 per month, and the balance paid to him. Under these circumstances the Judge gave a verdict for the defendant.

The Religious Press.

REV. W. H. BIDWELL, for many years proprietor and leading Editor of the *New-York Evangelist*, one of our oldest and ablest religious journals, announces his retirement this week, mainly we regret to see, on account of impaired health. Its editorial conduct will hereafter rest with Rev. WILLIAM BRADFORD, who has been for a long time connected with it, and whose labors have given it a large degree of its interest and influence; and who will hereafter be associated with Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, of West Springfield, Mass. In noticing the change, its present proprietors add the following announcement:

"The present editors and proprietors of the *Evangelist* have made arrangements, the details of which will soon be made known, for an extensive increase of its power and influence as a religious journal. They will have associated with them in its editorial management, a circle of co-laborers whose ability and standing in the Presbyterian Church will give all the assurance that will be desired, as to the aims and tendencies of the paper, as well as a sufficient pledge of the strength and interest which they intend shall characterize its columns. We bespeak in advance the good-will of our patrons, with the promise of leaving no effort untried to deserve it."

Life-Boats Ordered for the Collins Line.

The following letter has been handed us for publication:

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

DEAR SIR: You will build immediately five Metallic Life-Boats for each of our ships, believing that they are the only boats that can at all times be relied upon for immediate use, which, with the boats of yours they now have, and the improvements you will make, we hope to be able to provide for four hundred persons with water and provisions for several days in ordinary weather, at sea.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed,) E. K. COLLINS, Agent.

To JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1854.

PAINTINGS.—The *Independent* of this week contains a notice of a series of historic paintings, now in progress by Mr. JESSE TALBOT. The subject is the "Sons of Noah," and the conception is embraced in three large pictures occupied with the scenery of Asia, Africa, and Europe, and intending to illustrate the possession of these divisions of the globe, and their condition in respect to religion, architecture, and other phases of civilized life, under the dominion of the three races. Only one of the pictures is yet completed; but of that the *Independent* speaks in the highest terms,—adding that the arrangement of each work, and the various illustrations of the idea, are manifestly the fruit of much continued thought and various reading. The whole subject was suggested directly and entirely by reading the Mosaic narrative of the dispersion of the human family after the Deluge.

FROM HAVANA.—The *Black Warrior*, from Havana Oct. 28, arrived yesterday morning. It was rumored there that the Spanish fleet was about to cruise along our coast to get the lay of the land.

PORT OF BALTIMORE.—During the month of October there have arrived at this port 5 ships, 22 barks, 26 brigs and 143 schooners. Total arrivals 195; of which 4 ships, 11 barks, 10 brigs and 8 schooners were from foreign ports, and 1 ship, 11 barks, 16 brigs and 134 schooners were coastwise. There cleared during the same time 15 ships, 19 barks, 31 brigs and 203 schooners. Total clearances 267; of which 9 ships, 6 barks, 11 brigs and 14 schooners were for foreign ports, and 6 ships, 13 barks, 20 brigs and 189 schooners, coastwise.—*Baltimore American.*

A MOB.—We understand that some of the people of Buskirk's Bridge are very much disturbed by the refusal of the Northern Railroad Company to surrender a portion of their station grounds for highway purposes. To mark their disapprobation of this refusal, a crowd, gathered on the 30th, with axes, ropes, &c., to tear down the engine and wood-house at that place. The mob succeeded in doing considerable mischief to the buildings, but were dispersed before they did all they set out to do.—*Albany Journal, Nov. 1.*

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1854.

The Times for the Month.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE Dollars per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the leading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO Dollars per annum. Ten copies will be sent for Fifteen Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

The State Issue.

The contest for Governor in this State lies wholly between Gov. SEYMOUR and MYRON H. CLARK. The presence of other candidates in the field will draw off votes from these two, but it cannot prevent the election of one of them. We give a large portion of our space this morning to the proceedings of the SEYMOUR meeting held last evening in Tammany Hall. Indeed we believe the TIMES is the only journal in the City which presents regularly full reports of the various meetings that have been held in the City in favor of the Democratic nominees. The *Herald*, since it became a partisan paper, restricts its reports mainly to the section of the Democratic party of which it is the acknowledged organ. We have felt bound to give all parties an equal chance to be heard through our columns, before the public at large; and we have accordingly reported with edifying impartiality Hard-Shells and Soft-Shells—from the Adamantine Mr. O'CONOR, the high minded COONEANS, and the inevitable SHEPARD, down to that valiant brace of pot-valiant champions of human rights and rum against the abominations of prohibition, MIKE WALSH and Capt. RYNDERS. Our columns this morning teem with their effervescent oratory. One would suppose upon a hasty reading of these orations, that the liberties of our beloved land were threatened by some portentous combination of despots, fiercer than the Russian Czar and more potent than the allied foes. We have no doubt that as they penetrate the rural districts, hardy veterans will take down their rusty armor and pick their flints and shoulder arms for the impending fight. But we confess to fears of the reaction when it comes to be understood that freedom in selling Rum is all that is involved in this dreadful hullabaloo;—that the liberty of making Drunkards, and Paupers and Murderers, for the edification of society in general and the criminal courts and tax list in particular, is the only liberty that is endangered. We doubt whether patriotic fervor can be kept up to fever heat after making this discovery. And yet it is the simple truth. Ex-Senator DOMINICK, in his speech at the Tabernacle, reported in the TIMES of yesterday, gave a very graphic and a very truthful description of this Rum Campaign:

I will not stop, said he, to discuss the merits of the Administration now, for I have no time to devote to small matters. [Loud cheers and laughter.] The Administration party of this State, like decaying substances generally, have sought some mode of preservation, [laugh] and finding all other means to fail, they take refuge in alcohol, [renewed laughter] knowing that to be one of the best preservatives of decaying substances known. [Laughter and cheers.] They seem to be, according to all accounts, in better spirits than they were, not because the spirits bear the Custom-House brand, for I believe they have taken the brand off from the casks and put it on the candidates; [renewed laughter;] and their candidate for Governor, the present Governor of the State, has placed himself upon this bung-hole issue alone. [Continued laughter and cheers.] His declaration upon that subject is equal to that of his illustrious predecessor, JACK CADE, who declared that in his reign "the three-hoped pots should have ten hoops, and that it should be made felony to drink small beer." [Laughter.] He, the champion of this interest! Well, if those who wish to know what kind of a champion he is were to ask the opinions of distillers and liquor-dealers in Albany, in relation to his actions at the time he was called upon to veto the bill introduced by MYRON H. CLARK, they will tell you that there never was a vat of beer brewed in Albany which underwent the fermentation that Governor SEYMOUR did before he signed the Veto—that after the Veto was prepared it was a long time before he could be prevailed upon to sign it. And now he comes forward as the great champion of the liquor interest of the State, and seeks to gain a victory upon that ground. And what a proud victory that would be for the Democratic party, or even for the Soft party—a victory which would have to be estimated by the gallon, and measured by the quart. [Laughter.] Now, I have already stated that the Democratic party placed itself upon no such issue, and I take the responsibility of saying here that such an issue is disgraceful to the State of New-York, or any party which bases itself upon it; and I say it knowing what I say, and I will convince the liquor-dealers themselves of this fact, if they will listen to me.

We trust the reports of these meetings will be extensively read, not only in this City, but throughout the State: for they will show the great body of the people what class and what interest it is that demands the reelection of Governor SEYMOUR, and what are the grounds on which their appeal to the people is made.

City Contracts.

We publish in another column a letter from Messrs. ARTHUR & Co., in reply to our comments on the Comptroller's disclosures, concerning the way in which the City contract for its supplies of stationery has been carried out. The statements of fact which we presented were taken from the Comptroller's report, and were given on his authority. So far, therefore, as their accuracy is impeached, Messrs. ARTHUR & Co. make an issue with him, and not with us. It is the Comptroller and not the TIMES, who charges collusion between the contractor and the clerks, in the purchase of articles different from those specified in the contract list. It is the Comptroller who says that when the clerks called to procure the articles required, "the stationer could persuade them that the character of the City would be compromised by the use of these cheap articles," and thus induce them to purchase *others*.

It will be seen that the contractors allege that very few of the articles specified in the contract have been purchased; and that the Comptroller himself has directed the purchase of others, and authorized their delivery at the current rates to private parties. If this statement is accurate, [illegible] in the absence of contradiction, [illegible] to doubt it,—the Comptroller must take some of the responsibility for the evils of which he makes complaint. The letter shows, moreover, that the contract system is so managed as to be worse than useless. It seems that proposals are invited for the supply, *not* of such articles as the City needs, but of a miscellaneous list, not a *third* of which will ever be required. Experience, or shrewd conjecture, or something else, enables some contractors to discriminate between the two;—those articles that will be required are marked at high prices, and those that will not, are promised for almost nothing at all. The low average secures the contract;—and then the articles in the list, and called for, are supplied at the *round rates specified*, and those *not* in the list are furnished at the current retail prices.

If this is a fair specimen of the manner in which the contract system is made to operate, *in all departments of the City Government*, a speedy reform in its administration is imperatively required.

Suspicious Pork—No Panic.

One of our cotemporaries comes into possession of the fact that about one hundred hogs died from suffocation on the Erie Railroad train on Thursday, and that they were purchased by a dealer near Newburg at a dollar a head, and dressed for this market.

We are surprised, in the light of the late oyster panic, that the *Journal* should throw this new firebrand into the community. Are not the oystermen still suffering from repletion after eating their own oysters, "to save them?" Is there not yet a keener scent for any possible ill-savor that oysters may have, and a marvelously quickened consciousness of any stray pain that may succeed by a day or two their use? Why, then, endanger the pork-trade also? Why frighten us from the sausage-venders? Why set us to scrutinizing with sharpened optics the steaks and spareribs, the corned hams and roasting pieces that we must have, or be no better than Jews?

It is well enough, generally, to put dealers on their guard, but, bless us! somebody will discover next that a cow, dead of lock-jaw, and a sheep over-driven, have been brought into market. Panics are of mighty quick growth. They come up in a night, like mushrooms, but are as hard to root out as witch-grass. Next, some one will discover that our copper-bottomed ships poison the fish in the sea, and so put death in the pot wherever mackerel, and bass, and cod are set to boil. Gently, neighbors—no more panics for the present. Men are unduly excitable until election is over. When it has passed, and the public relapses to its normal state, it will be proper to hear about the distillery-slops that poison the generation under two years old, the starved cattle kept weeks without even water in the butchers' yards, the cheap modes of fattening that "give a body" to very unsubstantial mutton, and a thousand other tricks of men shrewder than honest, by which citizens are imposed upon, and their health tampered with. But, for the present, keep quiet till our palates recover their condition, and matters of diet are out of mind.

The Mayoralty.

An interesting correspondence will be found in another column, between a number of the merchants of the City and JOHN J. HERRICK, Esq., the Whig candidate for Mayor. Mr. HERRICK, in reply to the inquiries addressed to him, gives the most explicit and satisfactory assurances that in the event of his election he will do everything in his power to advance *Reform* in the administration of our City Government. Mr. H. speaks upon this subject, with the earnestness of one thoroughly impressed with the importance of the subject and determined to do his whole duty in regard to it. His character and well known integrity are sufficient guarantees that he will redeem his pledges to the fullest extent.

☞ The political column of the *Sun*, which is devoted to the support of FERNANDO WOOD for Mayor, challenged, a day or two since, the publication of certain charges made against him by Mr. E. E. MARVINE. We have been informed that these statements were to have appeared in the *Courier and Enquirer* of this morning, but that at Mr. WOOD's personal solicitation, their publication is to be postponed. If they are to appear at all, it ought to be long enough before election to give Mr. WOOD and his friends a fair opportunity to answer them. One would suppose that if they are susceptible of being answered, that would be Mr. WOOD's opinion.

☞ The Temperance men of Albany held a meeting last evening for the purpose of responding to the nominations made by the Auburn Temperance Convention. The meeting, which was numerously attended, was addressed by Messrs. HORACE GREELEY and SAMUEL H. HAMMOND, in favor of the nomination, and the proceedings of the Convention were ratified with much enthusiasm.

Theatrical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—PLANCHE's burlesque of the "Invisible Prince" was done here last night. In productions of this kind, care and completeness are preeminently necessary, and for such reasons burlesques are but indifferently adapted for the transient efforts of "stars." The inevitable drawbacks of a hastily produced work detract seriously from the excellence of the leading artist, and a result unsatisfactory to the latter as to the management is the consequence. These remarks are general, but also have an application to last evening's performance. The "Invisible Prince" with all its fun, has a delicate air of romance interwoven with it, which must be preserved or half the fascination is gone. A very small quantity is retained at the Broadway. Copious Sufficenery supplies its place. A general impression seemed to pervade the artists that plentiful exaggeration was essential to insure success.

Miss ROBERTSON, as the hero, played with great animation, but in the singing gave way to the common fault. Italian singers may be imitated indiscreetly, if their real faults are exaggerated; not otherwise. These real faults were not observable in Miss ROBERTSON's extraordinary rendering of the *Reverie* aria. It is doubtful if a dozen persons in the house surmised that it was an imitation of an Italian singer.

Mr. DAVENS and the Misses GOUGENHEIM were well up in their parts, and played "with a will."

The "Invisible Prince" was successful, but ere it can acquire the popularity it deserves, it will require more care and more nicety in the preparation. Some of the scenery is good.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—To-night, DOUGLAS JERROLD's new drama, the "Heart of Gold," is to be produced.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The United States Minister at the Hague.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 2.

Mr. BELMONT, our Minister at the Hague, has addressed a letter to the *Union*, denying the charges brought against him by certain newspaper correspondents. He says that he has transacted no banking business at the Legation, and employed no clerk there or elsewhere for that purpose. He also denies that he has neglected the case of Captain GIBSON.

Great Temperance Reformation Meeting.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 2.

The Temperance men of this city held a meeting this evening to respond to the nominations of MYRON H. CLARK for Governor, and HENRY J. RAYMOND for Lieutenant Governor, by the Auburn *Temperance Convention*.

The large Hall of the Capitol was densely crowded with an audience comprised of the best men in the city, and hundreds went away unable to gain admission.

AMOS DEAN was elected President.

HORACE GREELEY and SAMUEL H. HAMMOND, Esqs., of this City, addressed the meeting in favor of the nominations.

Mr. RICHARDSON then reported a series of resolutions condemning Governor SEYMOUR's Veto, congratulating Temperance men on the prospect before them of success, claiming the question of prohibition as the most important one in the present canvass, and pledging their united efforts for the election of CLARK and RAYMOND.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, with great demonstrations of enthusiasm, after which the meeting adjourned.

From Utah.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 1.

The Salt Lake mail arrived at Independence, Mo., on Sunday last, but brings little news of interest.

Business in the Valley was recovering, although money was not very abundant.

More amicable relations existed between the Mormons and the various tribes of Indians, and the latter were very quiet and had discontinued their depredations.

Messrs. WARD and GURRY had moved their trading post further up the mountains.

Two companies of United States troops were met near Fort Kearney.

The prairies had been pretty well burnt off by the Indians, and grass was only to be found in certain spots.

The Yellow Fever—Death of Lieutenant-Governor Fargey, of Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 30.

The total number of interments in this city during the past week has been 243, including 107 from yellow fever.

Lieutenant-Governor FARGEY died of the yellow fever yesterday morning.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 1.

No deaths from fever were reported in this city to-day,—and the Board of Health have adopted a resolution that the yellow fever having ceased as an epidemic, the publication of daily reports will be discontinued.

The weather is warm.

At Montgomery, Ala., there have been no new cases of fever reported since Thursday last.

Arrival of the Steamship Cahawba at New-Orleans—Failure, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 2.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from Havana on the evening of the 30th, arrived here to-day. She made the trip from Moro Castle to the Balize in forty-seven hours and a half, which is the shortest passage on record. She brought no news of importance.

HORACE BEAN & Co., bankers of this city, have failed.

Church Burned at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Oct. 29.

Rev. Dr. SCOTT's Presbyterian Church, in this city, was destroyed by fire to-day. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Destruction of Warehouses by Fire.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 1.

The Brooklyn Warehouses, excepting those covered with iron, on Cross River, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $11,500. Insured.

Dreadful Fire in Lockport.

LOCKPORT, Thursday, Nov. 2—3½ P. M.

A dreadful fire is now raging in Lockport, and the greater portion of the north part of the town is in ruins. At the present time it is impossible to state the extent of the damage, as there is no knowing where the destruction of property will cease. The Tremont House, the Congregational Church, and the entire block of buildings between them, are entirely destroyed.

Six bridges are in flames, and the entire north part of the town is threatened with destruction.

The Buffalo Fire Department has been telegraphed for, and will proceed immediately to the scene of destruction.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 2.

The Republican State Committee held a meeting to-day, and voted, after a long discussion, not to accept Mr. WILSON's letter of declination. He is, therefore, still the candidate of the Republican party.

At the adjourned meeting of the Whigs of the Fifth District, to-day, a letter was read from Hon. WM. APPLETON, accepting the nomination tendered him for Congress. Hon. THOMAS J. STEVENSON addressed the meeting mainly, in denunciation of the principles advocated by the "Know-Nothings."

Newspapers Hoaxed.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 2.

Nearly all the papers in this city published as genuine, a proclamation for Thanksgiving, purporting to be from Gov. WASHBURN, which appeared in the Boston *Herald* yesterday. The official proclamation of the Governor is published in the *Atlas* this morning, and is quite a different composition.

State Politics—Fire, &c.

TROY, Thursday, Nov. 2.

E. COLE, Esq., of Poestenkill, is the Whig nominee for Assembly in the Third District of this County.

The Hard-Shells of this city have ratified the nomination of JONATHAN EDWARDS for Assembly. The Softs will make no nomination. EDWARDS is the Independent Anti-Maine Law Whig candidate, and the Democrats will support him against the Whig Prohibition candidate.

NEHEMIAH SMITH's barn in Greenbush was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $1,000. Two persons are charged with firing the barn, and have been arrested and brought to this city.

Marine Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 2.

The ship *Judah Touro*, from Leghorn, arrived here to-day and reports speaking, October 27, the ship *Commonwealth*, from Leghorn, and exchanged longitudes with her, when the *Touro* bore off. At the distance of about one mile the *Touro* luffed up to the wind, when the *Commonwealth* bore down as if to speak again, and struck the Touro on her starboard bow and again shook the main rigging, carrying away everything attached, and keeping her main and mizzen topsails shack all the time. The damage to the hull of the *Touro* cannot be ascertained till her cargo shall have been discharged.

Sudden Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 2.

JOSEPH SILL, the President of the Saint George's Society in this city, died very suddenly this morning of apoplexy.

The Great Western Railroad Accident.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 2.

The Coroner's investigation of the Great Western Railroad accident is still going on.

The watchman, PATRICK RUE, who is stated to have told the engineer of the gravel train that the express train had passed, has returned and given himself up. He denies the charge, and says he told the engineer that the express train had not passed, and that the engineer, in reply, told him "to go to h—l."

The evidence thus has been given to THE contradictory.

Sentence for Manslaughter.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Nov. 2.

WM. C. CARSON, who murdered his wife in this city last Spring, to-day pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, which was accepted, and the prisoner was sentenced to the Auburn Prison for seven years and six months.

PETER KIEFER was tried to-day for the murder of JESSE FREEMAN, found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and will be sentenced to-morrow.

Sentence of Counterfeiters.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Nov. 2.

The counterfeiters recently arrested here, HEND, WELLINGTON, GLEASON and TREE, have each been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.

WESTOVER, COWDEN and GILLINS, three of another gang, have been convicted and sentenced for shorter periods.

Several more of them remain in jail, and will be tried at the next session of the Court.

Steamboat Accident.

HIGHLANDS, Wednesday, Nov. 1.

Just as the steamer Alice C. Price from New-York left her dock at the Highlands, and when near Rocky Point, she came in contact with the sloop *Merchant* and had her bows stove in. The sloop filled in ten minutes afterwards and the crew had barely time to save themselves before she went down. The steamer was but slightly injured.

Breach in the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal.

NEW-HOPE, Thursday, Nov. 2.

It is rumored there is a breach in the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal at the four mile level. Ninety feet of the bank has been carried away, and ten feet washed out near the bottom. Navigation has closed, and it is feared that it will take several weeks to repair the breach.

Fire in Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, Thursday, Nov. 2.

At 12½ o'clock to-day, a fire broke out in Ward's Hotel, in this place, entirely destroying it with all its contents. The wind blowing very violently, it was some time before the flames could be subdued.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 2.

The Southern mail, as late as due from all parts, is received, but we find no news in the papers worth telegraphing.

THE MAYORALTY.

Correspondence between New-York Merchants and John J. Herrick, Esq.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1854.

John J. Herrick, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, have seen with great satisfaction your nomination for the office of Mayor, by a large and influential body of your fellow-citizens, and are induced in the exercise of our franchise, independent of all party considerations, to ask a reply to the questions herein, respecting your official course, if elected. We consider this step the most important from the present chances of success, of the different candidates in the coming election;—our sole object being, not the disparagement of gentlemen possessing the high regards of citizens selecting them, but to prevent, as far as possible, the division in strength of those who so anxiously desire the great measures of Reform; and we believe that by concentrating upon your name these ends can be the more effectively secured. It will be deeply regretted by the friends of retrenchment and good order, if by the want of united action the office should be surrendered to any candidate opposed to these views.

We have known you for many years as a merchant and a citizen, and your position and standing in both these relations warrant us in placing entire confidence in your capacity for the post of Chief Magistrate of this great commercial City, with whose interests your own have been so long identified. Of your energy, integrity of purpose, firmness, and high sense of duty, there can be no question among those who know you.

We would, therefore, ask you whether, in case of your election to the Mayoralty, you would devote your whole time in carrying out, with a single regard for the public good, the various measures of Reform, and with your best energies labor to secure the general and speedy enforcement of our laws, the improvement of our Police Department, the suppression of violence and ruffianism in all its forms and phases, now so common; the abatement of public nuisances, the literal fulfilment of all ordinances and contracts involving the regulation and cleanliness of our streets and avenues, the exposure and punishment of delinquent officials, and all such measures as, in your judgment, would tend to the better security of life, health and property, the promotion of good morals, and an economical, impartial administration of public affairs in the City of New-York.

Expecting your reply, we remain,

Respectfully, your fellow-citizens:

Wallace, Wickes & Co.,	W. S. Brown,
N. H. Wolfe,	E. Ludlow, *Jr.*,
Howes & Co.,	Himrod & Titus,
John G. & E. Boker,	J. R. Sackett,
Chamberlain, Lee & Co.,	Edward Bill,
Rowan & Van Nostrand,	Carpenter & Randolph,
Henry Nason & Co.,	Grant, Sayles & Co.,
Brush & Co.,	Schenck & Rutherford,
David Dows,	L. W. Brainard,
W. F. George,	Gill, Gillette & Noyes,
Ferguson & Shannon,	R. W. Tims & Co.,
Darling, Albertson & Ross,	Benjamin B. Sherman,
Weeks & Douglass,	John S. Belcher,
R. O. Barrett,	Lovell & Geller,
Duvett & Hunter,	C. P. Peck,
R. H. Vaughan,	John J. Crane,
J. L. Adams,	Chas. Beckman,
Sherman & Brantley,	Dayton, Sprague & Co.,
J. M. Fiske & Co.,	Hotchkiss, Fenner & Bennett
Clark & Robe,	Schuyler, Skaats & Sea.,
A. W. Palmer & Co.,	C. & W. Knapp,
Randolph & Tucker,	Frederick Fawcett,
A. Hoogland,	A. M. Bininger,
John L. Buckley,	John Squier,
E. R. Livingstone,	Wm. B. Robinson & Co.,
Theron Lonee,	Adams & Cushman,
Clinton Hitchcock,	George B. Waldron.

And others.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, and to reply frankly, that while in your kind partiality you have exaggerated my qualifications for the office of Mayor, you have not, I trust, done more than justice to my honesty of purpose. I agree unhesitatingly with you, that considerations aside from, and far above, those of party, are involved in the approaching Municipal Election.

Our misguided City must be redeemed, and placed in the position to which, by its magnitude, wealth, and vast commercial importance, it is entitled. It has now the reputation (or more properly the shame) of being one of the most unclean, disorderly, and loosely governed cities in the Union. It has suffered, not only in character, but in its trade, commerce and capital from this cause. The lax administration of its laws, the corruption in the distribution of its patronage, the filthy condition of its thoroughfares, and the lack of due protection for the lives and the property of its citizens, have rendered its name a by-word in rival cities, who have been only too ready to turn to account these drawbacks upon its unequalled advantages.

As one of its citizens, bound to it by the ties of home and family, of personal interest, and of early associations—having lived here all my life, and expecting to die here, I have the strongest possible motives for desiring an honest, energetic and economical management of its public affairs.

Should the duties of the Mayoralty devolve upon me, this much I can at least promise: The laws shall be sternly and fearlessly executed, so far as their enforcement depends upon the action and influence of the Mayor. And, further, I can heartily promise, if elected, to spare no possible effort to remove filth and danger from our streets, to lessen the heavy burden of our taxes, now almost beyond endurance, and to curtail the public expenditures, now outstripping those of many States combined. Uncontrolled by any pledges to party, or to individuals, and untrammelled by any obligation, I can respond freely and cheerfully in the affirmative to all the questions so ably put, in the letter you have addressed to me.

The Government of our City should tend to the increase of its greatness, the consolidation of its interests the happiness and comfort of its citizens, and I cannot conceive of a higher gratification than that of being permitted to aid in the attainment of such results.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. HERRICK.

Messrs. WALLACE, WICKES & Co., N. H. WOLFE, HOWES & Co., JOHN G. & E. BOKER, and others.

Fifth Congressional District—Whitney Ratification Meeting.

A meeting to ratify the nomination of THEO. R. WHITNEY, Whig nominee for Congress from the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of New-York and Williamsburg, was held last evening, at the large hall of the Odeon, in Williamsburg.

Preambles and resolutions were read and adopted, setting forth that Mr. WHITNEY was nominated by two-thirds of the legally elected delegates to the Congressional Convention; that the remaining delegates organized and nominated Mr. GERARD E. AROMBURU, as a candidate for the same office; that, in view of these facts, Mr. THEODORE R. WHITNEY is the legally nominated Whig candidate for the 14th Congressional District.

Speeches were delivered by Mr. JOSEPH MORTON, of the Seventh Ward, New-York; Mr. DANIEL FREELAND, Prof. SWEETMAN, and the Hon. THEO. R. WHITNEY.

The course of Mr. WHITNEY in the State Legislature was alluded to in commendatory terms and he was urged as eminently qualified for the duties of a representative in Congress.

Mr. WHITNEY was enthusiastically received. He proceeded to define the principles of the Whig party. The two great measures of the Whig party he most heartily subscribed to, viz: First, "Protection to American Industry," and Second, "Applying a Portion of the Surplus Moneys to Internal Improvements," by which means the products of the interior could be readily transported to the seaboard, thereby causing a demand for labor and lessening the cost of living. He deemed it the duty of every statesman to look to the future as well as to the present interests of his country, and to take such steps as would preserve our civil and religious institutions. If elected, he did not hesitate to say that his first act would be for a reform in the Naturalization laws.

The Hall was nearly filled, and the meeting was composed of orderly and respectable men.

New-York State Whig Assembly Nominations.

Jefferson—Assembly, 3d district, JOSHUA MAIN.

Schoharie—Assembly, 1st district, WILKINSON WILSEY.

Albany—Assembly 3d district, WILLIAM G. WEED.

Temperance Rally.

The friends of Temperance in this City hold a Mass Meeting at the Tabernacle to-morrow evening. A number of eloquent and effective speakers have been engaged, and the meeting will undoubtedly be one of decided interest.

Health of Savannah.

The Savannah Board of Health have passed a resolution, stating that as no epidemic prevails there now, it will be perfectly safe for their fellow-citizens to return home.

NEW-YORK CITY.

American Institute.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Institute was held last evening.

A communication from ALEXANDER VATTEMARE, (Paris,) was presented, offering, in addition to a number of rare and valuable works recently contributed by him to the Institute, The *Bulletin*, from 1802 to 1854, of the *Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale*. Some works on Agriculture and Horticulture Mr. VATTEMARE also promised to send, as soon as he could make the requisite collection. A vote of thanks and acceptance was passed, and the Corresponding Secretary instructed to communicate accordingly.

The Library Committee acknowledged the reception of the Smithsonian Institute contribution to their shelves. Various books, the report stated, had been received from different sources, of which a full catalogue would be prepared for presentation at its next meeting.

Some resolutions were passed, expressive of regret at the decease of EDWIN WILLIAMS, one of the original members of the Institution, and for many years its Recording Secretary.

The Bible Society.

A regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Bible Society was held in the Bible House last evening, E. M. KINGSLEY, Esq., President, in the Chair. The Treasurer's report was read, showing a balance in the Treasury of $2,000 at the present time. Reports were also read from the Marine and Emigrant Committees, and from the Committee on Military Posts. A debate occurred on the propriety of furnishing the Scriptures to Temperance, and other secret societies, but the question was postponed to the next meeting.

New Benevolent Society.

The ladies of the Church of the Holy Evangelists, worshipping at St. George's church, Beekman-street, have organized a Sewing Society, under the title of the "*Benevolent Society of the Church of the Holy Evangelists.*" President, Mrs. B. EVANS.

☞ JAMES ROACH, Esq., late Editor of the Galway *Vindicator*, delivered a lecture at the Tabernacle last evening, on "English Oppression in Ireland." He treated his theme in an able manner.

☞ The attention of young men is directed to the notice of the "Everett Club" in another column.

The Lafayette Fusileers.

To the *Editor of the New-York Daily Times.*

Your information in regard to the *Lafayette Fusileers*, as given in your yesterday morning's edition, is incorrect. The *Fusileers* are not composed of adopted French citizens, (though they would be proud to be associated with such,)—they did turn out on the occasion to which you refer; they did not on this or any other occasion, object to wearing (since adopted) the white regimental uniform.

Respectfully, A FUSILIER.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1854.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson County Assembly Nominations.

The following nominations for the Assembly have been made in Hudson County:

Dist.	Whig.	Dist.	Democrat.
1.	John M. Board.	1.	C. V. Clickener.
2.	James Gopsill.	2.	John H. Low.
3.	Jacob H. Merselles.	3.	George V. De Mott.

Mr. MERSELLES is a member of the present Legislature. Mr. GOPSILL has signified his unwillingness to be a candidate, and another candidate will be nominated to-night in his stead.

More Liquor Trials.

The liquor trials before Recorder CUTTER continue. TIMOTHY DERGAN, who keeps under the American Hotel, has been fined $110 and costs; H. KNOOP, $30 and costs; R. MAYNARD, $110 and costs; W. & C. JAQUINS, $30 and costs; H. B. WISSEL, $10 and costs; J. SCHWACK, $10 and costs; H. WILKIN, $10 and costs. The sum of $2,500 has already been realized from these trials.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 3.

LETTERS ON THE CHARITIES OF ENGLAND—The Patent Candle Factory—No. 2. By Rev. C. L. Brace.

LETTERS FROM FRANCE—The Military Funeral of Marshal St. Arnaud—Crimea—Gossip, &c. By "Dick Tinto."

LETTERS FROM KANSAS—Territorial Officers—When the Government will get into operation, &c.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON—The Frigate Contracts.

LETTERS FROM CANADA—Canadian Affairs.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT—Collision on the Great Western Railroad.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE—Diabolical Attempt to Blow up a Hotel.

YOUNG IRELAND AND THE PRIESTS—Speech of John Mitchel.

LATER FROM ALL PARTS OF EUROPE—Interesting Accounts of the Battle of Alma.

Later from California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, and from the Sandwich and Society Islands.

THE IRISH EXILES—Reception of the Irish State Prisoners at Melbourne.

EDITORIALS—Reply to Mr. WISE on Slavery—Later Arctic Discoveries—Arctic Expeditions—The Foreign News—The News by the Isthmus Steamers—How Gentlemen Settle their Quarrels in England—Second Sight—Cases Old and New—Crime in the City—The Wickham Tragedy—The Temperance Issue—The Wreck of the *Arctic*—Ciphering—Etiquette Versus Humanity—Mr Ullman's Birthdinner—The Crystal Palace Closed—The Graham Verdict—Pillar Letter Boxes—City Swindling.

COMMERCIAL—A fully prepared Statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance. Two copies for $3; Five copies for $8 will be sent to one address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper in any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

☞ In a book just published, setting forth the history of the town of Darlington, we have evidence corroborative of MACAULAY's picture of the clergy in the eighteenth century. It is in the form of an extract from one of Bishop DONCSON's letters: "A clogmaker combs out my wig upon my curate's head, by way of a block; and his wife powders it with dredging-box. The vestibule of the castle is a low stable. Above it is the kitchen, in which are two little beds, joining to each other. The curate and his wife lie on one, and MARGERY, the maid, in the other."

HARRISON.—THOMAS F. MEAGHER, the well-known Irish patriot, spoke a number of minutes in his place to release the information was more circulated by the recent deplorable railroad accident in Ohio. His baggage having been sent to Chicago, before he reached Detroit, he had to order a new suit in sending it to him. Messrs. HOLMES & Co. sent with it the bill receipted, as a token of their appreciation of his humane labors on the melancholy occasion.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS.

CARPETINGS BY THE GREY. LESS THAN SPRING PRICES.

Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles velvet, 5s. 6d. 75c. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 4s. to 62c. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 5s. to 56c. per yard.
New styles 3-ply, 4s. to 50c. per yard.
New styles superfine ingrain, 4s. to 75. per yard.
Ingrain, 3s. to 4s. per yard.

Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade actually low.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 68 Broadway, near Grand-st., sixty doors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE of DESHLER'S CELEBRATED TASTELESS PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the increased demand for this new specific for fever and ague, a wholesale and retail depot has been opened at No 241 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. DESHLER, will be in attendance, and advice to meet the particular cases of fever and ague patients will be given gratuitously by him.

These pills are warranted to cure the worst cases.

Orders from the City trade, and from country generally, are respectfully solicited.

C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 241 Broadway.

BROCHE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS—3,000 ALL wool, long and square Broche shawls, from auction, of the newest patterns and colors; 1,500 French and Scotch all wool, long and square Shawls, from 12s. to $10 each.

LYONS VELVET AND LADIES' CLOTHS.

All Silk Mantilla Velvets, from 50c. to $3 the yard; 500 pieces Ladies' cloths in browns, tans and blues, from 12s. to 25s. per yard.

S. & M. B. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 251 Grand-st.

PLAID, STRIPED AND BROCADE SILKS, AT Columbian Hall, No. 251 Grand-st., 200 pieces Plaid Silk, at 50 cents and 75 cents per yard. Satin-striped and Brocade Silks, from auction, 25 per cent less than cost of importation. Saxony and Merino Plaids. 500 pieces of new styles of Saxony Plaid, from auction, choice designs and magnificent colors, at 50 cents to 62½ cents per yard.

COLUMBIAN HALL. S. & M. B. TOWLE & CO.

UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.—Those in want of these articles should call and examine the assortment offered at No. 194 Bowery. The

THREE-THREADED GOODS,

manufactured by the undersigned, deserve a trial, elastic, durable, unshrinkable and cheap.

A. RANKIN & CO., Hosiers.

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—Gentlemen's, Youths' and Children's Full Fashions for Hats and Caps now ready. A beautiful article. The special attention of ladies is called to our large assortment of Children's Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

DAGUERREOTYPE HATS—

There was mending one day, on a stump where he sat,
A hatter by trade, who, without thinking of that,
Swapped off his best hat-brush for a broom which was flat,
Then he tried to swap back; but, oh, no, Mr. Gold Pat,
The broom to take back, for what you've driven off,
I'll dispose of this brush for a DAGUERREOTYPE HAT.

That a hat is a hat, of course all of you know,
But in the style of our hats is where we can show
Our genuine companies, in making them so,
That their beauty surpasses wherever they go;
Then the quality's good, and the price, though 'tis low,
Includes your own likeness in the tip white as snow.

In each contriver's hat we will show an invention,
To secure satisfaction, and make customers mention
Should you lose it by chance, you only need mention,
"My picture with it," and with great condescension
Your hat is returned, lost by its retention
The finder's accused of a guilty intention.

LAFFERTY & LAMBE, No. 57 Chatham-st., and corner of Chatham and Pearl-sts.

[From the *Tribune* of Nov. 2, 1854.

THE CLEVELAND FIRE.—THE SAFE OF J. Morrison Baker, which came safely through the fire of this city, with $39,000 of bank notes unburned, was one of HERRING'S make, despite the indirect claim laid to it by other parties. Here is the evidence:

GREAT FIRE IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Extract of a letter to T. J. Coleman, Esq., Baker, No. 63 Wall st.:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1854.

Our friend Morrison, the banker, was burnt out among the rest, but his safe stood the fire. I saw one thing taken out of the fire, as I passed over. It stood a tremendous fire, and it was red-hot a long time. Yours, truly,

HERRING'S Safes. Yours, W. CRAPSER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1854.

By Telegraph from Cleveland:

To S. C. Herring, No. 189 Water-st.: J. Morrison's safe and contents, valued at $40,000, all saved. Sargent's safe and contents saved. Will write you this afternoon.

W. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Traveling Agent for S. C. Herring, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—HORACE WATERS' improved pianos—having great power, sweetness, and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Voting Men's Convention Lecture.

The first anniversary of this Society, was celebrated last evening in the Plymouth Church. The President of the Association, read the Annual Report, from which it appears that the first steps towards an organization were taken in June, 1853, and perfected in the evening of Sept. 15, following, when 307 young men were present, who signed their names to the Constitution or by-laws; and now there are 708 members.

Whig Meetings.

The Whigs of the Brooklyn Congressional District hold a mass meeting this evening to ratify the nomination of JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN for Congress. Among the speakers who will certainly be present and address the meeting are HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York; GEORGE H. ANDREWS, candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, and probably others.

The Know-Nothings—Letter from Mr. Andrews.

Mr. W. R. ANDREWS, the Soft candidate for State Prison Inspector, has published the following letter:

AVON, Liv. Co., Oct. 31, 1854.

EDITORS AFLAS: The Buffalo Evening Post of Oct. 26, makes the assertion that I belong to an organization called "Know-Nothings," &c., &c.

I desire to say, and wish you would publish it, that I neither belong to such an organization, nor do I in any manner countenance it.

I deem it an organization calculated to inflict great wrong upon our adopted citizens, and contrary to the spirit and letter of the Constitution.

I consider it as anti-republican, and at war with the institutions and best interests of our country.

Respectfully yours, W. R. ANDREWS.

Letter From S. Nelson, Esq.—Reply to Charges Against Him.

From the Washington Union.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, The Hague, Oct. 12, 1854.

SIR: The New-York *Herald* and *Tribune* have lately published, and commented upon, a statement, derived from their Paris correspondents, in which I am charged with having opened an exchange and banking business in this city, the transactions of which are said to be carried on by three clerks in the office of the American Legation.

Aware of the unscrupulous hostility with which these two journals have for a long time past honored me, I should have treated this silly and malicious charge with the contemptuous silence with which I have left hitherto unnoticed similar calumnies from the same sources.

As it appears, however, that this statement, notwithstanding its evident absurdity, has been republished in the columns of other papers throughout the United States, I deem it due to my own character, and to the dignity of the office conferred upon me by the President, *to stamp it as utterly false and untrue in every particular.*

I have never transacted any commercial or banking business whatsoever in this residence, nor have I at any time employed for such purpose a single clerk or secretary, in or out of the office of this legation.

The other charges of my traducers I treat with the contempt they merit. My official and private conduct, in the discharge of my duties, is known to my Government, and I have yet to learn that I have given ground for censure or dissatisfaction.

If, in consequence of the call made at the close of last session of Congress, the correspondence in relation to the claim of Captain GIBSON should hereafter be published, it will give to the people of the United States an opportunity to judge for themselves, whether the dignity of the Republic and the rights of her citizens have suffered at this Court by any want of efficiency and energy of mine.

I remain, with due regard, your very obedient servant, AUGUST BELMONT.

To the Editor of the *Union*, Washington.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Publishers and Printers "in the Drag."**—The advertiser has printed, folded, enveloped, and delivered over One Million and a Half of Circulars, Tickets, Posters, &c., in the last few days, and awaits orders in the same line to any extent, or can help those of his brethren who have made bets that he would "cave in" either on his prices or promises. He does neither. Two hundred and fifty "hands make light work." JOHN A. GRAY, No. 95 and No. 97 Cliff-st.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLIQUENNOIS & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. R. KIDDER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Circulars mailed to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **No Danger from Diarrhea**—Whether caused by Opinion or anything else, if you will try a single dose of Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL AND CHOLERA PREVENTIVE. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by RUSHTON, DELLUC, and all Druggists. Depôt, No. 102 Fulton-st., up-stairs.

☞ **Health, Life and Vigor Secured.**—Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will restore with wonderful rapidity, every disorder incident to the Marital Weakness; restore the appetite, renewed the strength, lifeless the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, restores the mental energies, removes the melancholy, leads to the full enjoyment of life, renders female approaches pleasure instead of pain, allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the feeblest maiden, wife or matron, so as to command safety of the issues of pure (if mental health is potent only as invigorates, enlightens and restores.

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgences, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality than ever, enable the invalid to devote long hours of labor, or any application to labor of any kind, to quickly remove by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and subjected to inconvenience therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Where the circulation of the blood is clogged, or any of the functions of the body are remarked or impeded, it will restore to the natural action and consequent permanent energy to the secretive and distributive organs.

CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by unprincipled scoundrels.

In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietor's facsimile signature on the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown into the glass:

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL. C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in flat bottles. Price $2 per bottle, two for $4, six for $10.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 148 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **A Whisper to the Ladies.**

Are your cheeks sallow, are you married?
Is your brow with freckles starred?
Are there blotches on your neck?
Or does tan your brown speck?
Is your skin of uncleen tint?
Why, we would gently hint,
Beauty may alone be yours,
Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers.

For sale by Fetridge & Co., Boston; C. H. RING, No. 148 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

☞ **Political Printing.**—By Day and Night.

MAMMOTH POSTERS, CIRCULARS, TICKETS, &c., &c.

Executed BY STEAM, at short notice, CHEAP for CASH. Office open till 12 o'clock at night.

PRAIE & CO., No. 29 Beekman-st., a few doors below Nassau.

☞ **Notice to Young Men.**—The Everett Club will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at its rooms, No. 562 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. The exercises will consist of Debates, Essays, Declamations, &c. Question for discussion—*Was the dissection of Charles 1 justifiable?* Young men are cordially invited to attend.

E. A. HARRIS, President.
EDWARD GILBERT, Recording Secretary.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Lecture FRIDAY EVENING, November 3, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 8 o'clock, by WM. ADAMS, D. D. Subject—*The Elect of a Merchant.* Lecture free.

E. LORD, Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ **O. U. A.—KINGS COUNTY.**—The members of the Order are requested to meet the Kings County Executive Committee on SATURDAY EVENING, in Convention Nov. 4, at 7½ o'clock at Granite Hall, Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

☞ **Large and Superior Trees, &c.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, offer extra large Trees, of every kind for immediate fruit-bearing or ornament. Catalogues at No. 152 Chambers-st.

☞ **Miss Leverin's Self-Instructing System of Writing** for the family $1 00. Sent by mail. C. E. NORTON, No. 71 Chambers-st.

☞ **Election Printing.**—CIRCULARS, TICKETS, DOTTES, low for cash.

CHRISTOPHER, No. 21 Spruce-st.

HOTELS.

DIXEY'S HOTEL—Corner of Broadway and Park-Place.—This establishment is conducted exclusively on the European plan, with breakfast rooms attached, for the accommodation of gentlemen residing in the Hotel, rates from 50 cents to $2 per day. Gentlemen wishing rooms for the Winter can engage them on reasonable terms.

☞ **TO REMINISCENCES AND REPORTERS.**—Will be sold, a very fine lot of Bird-skins, for stuffing, brought from the Western States, ready for a Taxidermist. A large and well-assorted assortment of Birds, Squirrels, Minks, etc. Apply at the store No. 10 Williams-st.

☞ **JUST RECEIVED.**—1,000 Crossett's, $3 each; Dress and Frock Coats, $6, cost originally $15; 2,000 pairs Cassimere Pantaloons, at $2, cost at last year's sales. Sold on Broker Books of the City taken for Clothing.

GEO. LAVIN, corner of Broadway and Nassau-sts.

☞ **ONLY $800 WANTED.**—To buy a new three-story Brick House, in Williamsburgh. The Mission will be taken in assembly for the balance. Apply to

JACOB PROAKE, No. 102 Hester-st.

WANTED.

☞ **SITUATION WANTED**—By a good young girl of 16 years of age, to assist in the care of children and sewing, or to do chamber work and sewing in a respectable family, or in a private family or in a good boarding-house; will take from $2 to $4 a month for the whole; a permanent situation is an object to her; she will go to Williamsburg; she is good city reference. Please call at No. 232, 1st-av., first floor, back room. To be seen for two days.

☞ **SITUATIONS WANTED**—As chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, in a private family, by a respectable Protestant girl, and as seamstress and dressmaker by a very competent young woman who makes children's clothing, and does skirtmaking in the neatest manner; both either well recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

☞ **SITUATION WANTED**—By a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waiter; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 323 12th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

☞ **SERVANTS.**—Good servants of every description, Protestants, and others, for City or Country, are waiting for places at FERRIS'S AGENCY, No 97 Duane-st., *near corner Broadway. Ladies will please call for them.*

☞ **A FRENCH GENTLEMAN FROM PARIS.**—A Bachelier ès Sciences from the Academy of Rennes, desires a situation as French teacher in a family or school where he could have his board in exchange for his instruction. Has taught during the last year with much success. The best references of the City and last academy where he was engaged shall be given. Apply T. F. N., Times office.

☞ **GOVERNESS**—Wanted, by a lady who has had several years' experience in teaching, an engagement as Visiting Governess in a school or family. Is thoroughly competent to instruct in the higher branches of English, in French and Music, and can give satisfactory references and testimonials. Address E. F., Union-square Post-Office.

☞ **TEACHER.**—Wanted, a situation, by a young lady, to teach in the primary department of a select school, where she can pursue her studies. Apply at No. 12 2d-st., or at No. 96 Chambers-st.

☞ **MUSIC SCHOLARS.**—A lady, living on Brooklyn Heights, would like to give lessons on the Piano-Forte to a few young pupils at her residence. Good references given. Address M. T., at this office, or through the Brooklyn Post-Office.

☞ **CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS**—No. 614 6th-av., corner of 30th-st. Servants in every capacity to be had at the above place. Also, two very superior nurses, with excellent City references.

☞ **MATRON WANTED**—A respectable middle aged female, American, without a family, well qualified to discharge the duties of Matron to the New-York Hospital. None need apply but those who can produce the most unexceptionable recommendations. Applications in writing, to be addressed to ROBERT T. MURRAY, and left at the Hospital until the 15th of the present month.

☞ **TEACHER.**—A young lady of experience in teaching, and qualified to give instruction in mathematics, drawing, painting and French, desires a situation in a school or family. Address M. O., office of Times.

☞ **A YOUNG LADY**—Intelligent, educated and accomplished, desires a home and competence in return for some kind of easy or mental labor. Proposals may be addressed to Miss ANNIE ELLWOOD, Times Office.

☞ **FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLERK.**—A young French gentleman desires a situation in a store, or to obtain any respectable employment. He speaks English, and can give satisfactory references as to capacity and integrity. Address DUU, No. 39 Centre-st., N. Y.

☞ **NURSE.**—A respectable widow woman wishes a place as nurse. She would be willing to assist, with sewing. She can be recommended by the lady with whom she now lives. Apply to No. 5 West 14th-st.

☞ **MALE AND FEMALE HELP**—Of all kinds may be engaged at the offices of the American and Foreign Brigham Protection and Employment Society, No. 37 Broad-st. Ladies and gentlemen can be served at the upper office, No. 128 5th-st., corner of Broadway.

☞ **TO PAPER HANGING DEALERS, &c.**—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as Paper Hanger. He is a good workman. No objection to go South or West. Good references given. Address, for 3 days, W. S., this office.

☞ **TO LAWYERS.**—A young man, recently admitted to the Bar, wishes to obtain a situation as clerk in a respectable law office where he would receive a fair remuneration for his services. Address ATTORNEY, Box No. 845, Post-Office.

☞ **U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION.** (1854.) by WILCOX & SONS, No. 420 Broadway. A Perpetual Introducer, devoted to universal education. Normal furnished only by principals of this Agency, secured by a transferable check, filling all orders and vacancies at one per cent. No charge to parents. Teachers' meeting daily, uniting nearly every school and family.

☞ **JOHN YOUNG**—Is the most successful agent for the supplying of servants, at No. 7 Carmine-st., or No. 146 Bowery. N. B.—Subscribers to either have the benefit of both offices.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!

GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway,

Respectfully invites the attention of ladies to his importations and manufactures for the present season, comprising an assortment of

TEN THOUSAND CLOAKS,

at the following extraordinary prices:

Two thousand superb cloth silk lined Cloaks at	$12
Fifteen hundred superb cloth silk lined Cloaks, at	$14
Eight hundred superb cloth silk lined Cloaks, at	$16
One thousand superb cloth silk lined Cloaks, at	$18
Twelve hundred superb Lyons velvet Cloaks, at	$22
One thousand superb Lyons velvet Cloaks, at	$25
Five hundred superb Lyons velvet Cloaks, at	$35
Four hundred magnificent Lyons velvet Cloaks, at	$40
Five hundred splendid satin Cloaks, at	$50
Three hundred extra superfine satin Cloaks, at	$35
Three hundred superlative satin Cloaks, at	$30
And an endless profusion of cloth Talmas, at	$5 and $6

The subscriber deems further comment unnecessary. Suffice it to say, the high character of the goods on sale at his establishment is already well known, and he would merely add in conclusion, that the above will be found on inspection to be the richest, best, and cheapest Cloaks ever seen in America. GEORGE BULPIN

Paris Mantille Emporium, No. 361 Broadway.

MRS. VAN HOUTEN,
GENTLEMEN'S LINEN,
No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

Premiums have been awarded by the Crystal Palace and American Institute.

☞ **CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.**—Mrs. GAYNOR has now ready for inspection the most complete selection of French and English corsets ever offered at retail in this City. Mr. Gaynor being now engaged for several European manufactories, and constantly receiving large quantities for wholesale trade, enables her to supply her numerous lady patrons, at retail, with the latest, most improved, and favorite shapes, at half the prices usually charged for an inferior corset. No. 45 3d-av., near 16th-st.

☞ **HEAVY LOTS OF DESIRABLE GOODS FROM AUCTION.**—TRAFTON, SWIN & CO., No. 256 and 258 Broadway, block above the Astor House, are daily receiving choice lots of silks, cashmeres, muslin de laines, cloths, cassimeres, vestings, linens, prints, Indian cloths, hosiery, cashmere and plaid wool shawls, and a large variety of seasonable dry goods, which they are selling off cheap. Buyers will please call and look before buying.

☞ **NO. 703 BROADWAY**—GREAT BARGAINS IN SILK.—JAMES FRANCIS, No. 703 Broadway, has received and will offer for sale on MONDAY, Dec. 26, a large lot of striped and plaid silks of very superior quality and choice styles, at 42, 50, 62½ per yard, also plaid Valencias, all wool plaids, French merinoes and Cashmeres, and several cartoons of French and worked collars and sleeves, &c., the newest and most recherche goods imported this season.

FURS.

FURS.
LADIES' FUR STORE.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.
J. H. HARLEY
Has opened for the season a splendid assortment of
FURS,
Consisting of Russian, S. B. and American Sable, Chinchilla, Stone Marten, Mink, Imperial Ermine, &c., manufactured into Capes, Victorines, Cardinals, Muffs, Cuffs, &c., besides every variety suitable for
LADIES' WEAR.
Also, a fine assortment of Trimming Furs, Sleigh, and Lap Robes, Fur Gloves.
Every article is made in the best style and warranted.
Furs refinished in the best manner.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., New-York.

LADIES' FUR WAREHOUSE.
F. LANDRY, NO. 662 BROADWAY,
between Amity and 4th-sts., is now for inspection an elegant stock of Furs, not to be surpassed either for beauty or quality. Orders strictly fulfilled. All articles warranted. Prices moderate, to suit all classes.

FURS.—WILLIAM MOSER, No. 41 Maiden-lane and No. 385 Broadway, begs leave to inform his wholesale and retail customers that in addition to his establishment at No. 41 Maiden-lane, where his wholesale business is well established, he has opened at No. 385 Broadway an establishment for the sale of the most selected manufactured furs that can be produced, American, Russian, and Hudson Bay Company's furs, selected by himself for City and country trade, and desirous of exhibiting in the most superior portion of the City his splendid selection of furs, he has extended his business to No. 385 Broadway. The articles most commanding universal attention are Hudson Bay martens, stone martens, mink martens, and ermine, of such variety that cannot fail to attract attention. Every article will be warranted as represented, and sold at fair prices. He has selected No. 385 Broadway as the centre of the business portion of the City.

WILLIAM MOSER, Importer of Furs,
No. 41 Maiden-lane and No. 385 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND FURS.—The subscriber respectfully announces that he has just received for City retail trade his importations of cloaks and furs for November and December. WM. B. MACKENZIE, No. 57 Canal-st., Brewster's Buildings, four doors from Broadway.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. JOTH, 37 Fulton-st., Lower establishment of the Wholesale and Retail trade in his select stock of FURS, selling at reduced prices.

BOARDING.

☞ **BOARDING.**—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board, in a private family, in a most healthy and desirable location; convenient to the cars and steamboats. References required. Apply at No. 322 West 14th-st.

☞ **BOARDING.**—A gentleman and lady, without children, wishing rooms on lower, can be accommodated with a furnished parlor and bedroom on the first floor, and board, in 3d-st., near Broadway. Apply to C. S. SMITH, Maiden-lane.

☞ **BOARDING**—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms with closets. Also, a parlor and bedroom on a good third floor, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 62 and 64 East 23d-st.

☞ **BOARDING.**—A pleasant front parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 76 East 11th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

☞ **BOARDING.**—A few respectable young men can be accommodated at No. 27 Rutgers-st. Price $3 and $3 50; day boarders $2 50.

☞ **BOARDING.**—A few respectable young men can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 126 Bowery.

☞ **BOARDING.**—A few respectable young men can be accommodated with board at No. 32 Crosby-st.

☞ **BOARD WANTED**—By a gentleman and wife, with pleasant and quiet rooms, in a strictly private family in the upper part of the City. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, E. G. W., at office of this paper.

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☞ **BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.**—A private family (English) will let handsome accommodations to a gentleman and lady, or single gentleman, with board. Location in Woodhull-st., near Hicks; convenient to the ferry. Address Box No. 2,691, Post-Office.

☞ **BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.**—A gentleman and his wife, and one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board, at No. 32 Tompkins-place, near Clinton-st.

☞ **BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—Two young men, who *would like to room together*, can find a pleasant room in a private family by inquiring at No. 65 Schermerhorn-st.

☞ **BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.**—Furnished rooms, with or without board, may be obtained at moderate rates at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st.

☞ **ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.**—A handsome suite of rooms on the first floor, with board, or unfurnished, or unfurnished. Also, a hand-some room on the first floor, furnished, and with board. Inquire at No. 36 4th-av., between 10th and 11th-sts., one block from Broadway.

☞ **PRIVATE BOARDING.**—A gentleman and wife can have board, with a pleasant room on second floor, either furnished or unfurnished, on reasonable terms, at *No. 280 4th-av.*, opposite Dr. Hall's church. The house has been lately located, and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

☞ **GENTEEL FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET.**—Consisting of Parlors and Bedroom, on first floor, genteelly furnished, at No. 16 Nelson-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., in Mercer-st. Satisfactory references required; also, in the third story of the same house nicely furnished bedrooms, for single gentlemen.

☞ **FOUR OR FIVE GENTLEMEN WANTED**—With a comfortable home, at $16 to engage in a business paying from $5 to $10 per day. Call for full particulars at No. 241 Spring-st.

☞ **FURNISHED ROOMS**—At No. 5 Bond-st., with all the modern improvements, for single gentlemen, with partial board, if required.

☞ **GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED** With PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

☞ **TO SHEET METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.**—We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M., at No. 17 (room No. 12) Wall-st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1854), the choice of Morrisania, N. Y., for forming up Pencil Cases, Instruments, Chain Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Speaking Pipe, Conductors, &c., (any size,) grooved, lapped and butt joints. These machines are capable of saving 200 to 1,000 per cent. per day. All interested are invited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, CHARLES MILLER, } Sole Proprietors.

☞ **LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE**—At a great bargain, at 5 years' lease and the furniture of the Waverley House, situated in the pleasant city of Detroit, Michigan. The house is situated on the corner of Bagley-st and Jefferson-av., (the principal streets of the city.) The house is doing a good business, and is situated near the depôt of the Michigan Central and the Great Western Railroad and the Steamboat Landing. Inquire of

WHITING & LOFF, Proprietors.

☞ **SOAP WORKS FOR SALE.**—Either entire or in part, consisting of kettles, leaches, 25 horse boiler, 6 horse engine, steam pipes, shafting, belting, &c. &c., now in the building No. 61 Rutgers-st. Will be sold by WEDNESDAY, 22d of November next, they will on that day be sold at public auction, on the premises. Parties wishing to purchase can examine the same on application at the Factory, No. 61 Rutgers-st.

☞ **TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.**—The undersigned wants to put up buildings which will take about 600,000 bricks to complete the work. Any one that will take part cash, the balance in the best of stocks, (not bulbtail,) or in real estate, may apply between 11 and 1 P. M., 197 Gay-st. This week, on second floor of No. 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **$6,000.**—WANTED, A PARTNER with a capital of from $2,000 to $6,000, in an old and well established Book and Stationery house, doing a fine business, which can be largely increased, if desired. Address S. H., Times office, for one week from Nov. 1, '54.

☞ **DRUG STORE FOR SALE.**—A retail drug store, fully stocked, and admirably suited for either physician or apothecary. Will be sold on fair terms. Those wishing to purchase can learn full particulars by applying at No. 320 8th-av.

☞ **STEAMBOAT LODI FOR SALE.**—As she now lies at Albany. She is 150 feet long, 30 feet 6 in. wide, and will be sold very low to close a concern. Length 120 feet on deck, 32 feet beam, 6 feet hold. Apply to

CHAS. H. HASNELL, No. 5 Bowling-green.

☞ **WANTED TO TRADE**—For a good second-hand steam engine and boilers, from 25 to 50 horse power, a brick factory and two lots, with 15-horse steam engine on the premises, situated near the ferries, in Brooklyn. Address STEAM ENGINE, Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

☞ **$800 REWARD.**—The above reward will be paid for information which will lead to the apprehension, detection, and conviction, of the thief or thieves, and recovery of the property stolen from the store of JONES & SMITH, at Port Chester, on the night of the 1st instant. $400 of the above will be paid for the detection of the thief or thieves.

H. S. SMITH,
President of the Westchester Bank.

JAMES H. PECK, Secretary,
PORT CHESTER, Nov. 2, 1854.

☞ **$500 REWARD.**—Stolen on the night of Nov. 1, from that new store, No. 729 Broadway, 40 pieces Black Silk, 3 pieces Black Moire Antique, Black Armure, Black Corded Silks, Black Satin Plaids, Striped and Brocades, White Satin Plaids, Stripes and Brocades; also, Black Figured Silks, and Black and White Mareline. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the above. Apply to the Chief of Police, or at

JAMES GRAY & CO.'S, No. 729 Broadway.

☞ **$5 REWARD.**—Stolen from the subscriber, on the morning of the 1st November, at Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, a Bay Mare about 14 hands high, 8 or 10 years old, her lips a little sore, bob tail, chaded on the right breast. Also, a light grocery wagon, brown body with black roll cloth top; taken by a German boy, 18 years of age, full face, round jacket and felt hat with two cloths. The above reward and all expenses will be paid by Mr. OAKLEY, at Union Stables, Union-st., Brooklyn, near the Ferry.

☞ **NOTE LOST**—Drawn by Taylor, Richards & Owens, in favor of Christian Schwartz, and endorsed by the subscribers, dated Sept. 6, 1854, at 4 months, payable at the Fulton Bank. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped. The finder will oblige by returning it to the Fulton Bank, or to

LAURER & BOELL, No. 176 East 34th-st.

☞ **$10 REWARD**—Lost on Wednesday evening, between 23d-st and 4th-av and 14th-st., or in a hack, a small gold hunting watch and chain, with enameled key and Venetian chain. The finder is requested to bring the same to No. 27 8th-av., where he will receive the above reward.

☞ **$25 REWARD**—Will be paid for the return to the St. Louis Hotel of a small square black LEATHER TRUNK, taken from there on the morning of the 6th of October last, containing papers of no value except to the owner.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

☞ **WANTED TO RENT**—By a single gentleman in a quiet private family, a front or back parlor of the second or third story, in a house where a bath is attached. No board or other furniture than the carpet required. Location East Broadway, Henry or Madison-sts., between Market and Montgomery-sts. Best of references can be given. Address with price per month A. A., No. 55 Daily Times office.

☞ **BUILDING WANTED IMMEDIATELY**—Suitable for an iron safe manufactory, with or without steam power. Address SAFES, at this office.

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When Fame proclaims
Illustrious names,
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☞ **NOTHING IN THE SHAPE** of an insect can resist LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, and pals and mice die wherever his Magnetic Pills are deposited. Central Depôt, No. 424 Broadway.

☞ **COSTAR'S EFFECTUAL RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR.**—Depôt, No. 449 Broadway, New-York. None genuine unless signed HENRY B. COSTAR. For sale by all the principal Druggists.

☞ **NO INVENTION OF THE PRESENT CENTURY** exceeds in utility the far-famed ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing TAN, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, DISCOLORATIONS, RINGWORM, SALT-RHEUM, BARBERS' ITCH, CHAPS, and every species of Cutaneous Eruptions, border on the miraculous. Not the least among the recommendations of this inestimable Soap is its durability; it can be used to hard, or even cold water, thus rendering it available at sea, where, of course, the luxury of Imperial Cream is out of the question. Hundreds of our naval officers and ship-masters bear witness to its excellent qualities.

Dr. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE eradicates superfluous hair from any part of the body. Nothing looks so well on a man as a commanding forehead, and in many individuals this cannot be obtained except by the use of Gouraud's Poudre Subtile.

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PRINTSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,

have much pleasure in announcing that they will exhibit in their gallery, commencing on MON

LONG ISLAND.

More Duels—Here one of those [illegible]

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Noticing in the morning papers several different versions of an affair of honor which took place on Fort Green last Tuesday morning, I beg leave, as one of the parties engaged in the affair, to give you a full and truthful account of the same. As I do not wish to give the real names of the principals, I will specify them as Mr. A. and Mr. F. [illegible] ill-feeling existing for some time between Mr. F. and a certain young lady residing in Gold-street, Brooklyn. Mr. F. was slightly acquainted with this young lady, and of course admired and respected her. On Saturday last, all the parties engaged in this affair accidentally met, and in the course of conversation the young lady's name was casually mentioned, when she was spoken of by Mr. A. in a slighting and insulting way. Mr. F. immediately replied to him, in a most indignant manner. This led to further words between them, when they parted, with a mutual understanding that the affair was not to end there.

After several notes passing between them, they finally agreed to meet at Hoboken on Wednesday morning at 5 A. M. The spot was subsequently changed to Fort Green, and the time to Tuesday morning, as it was feared the affair might be interrupted by some persons cognizant of the circumstances, the quarrel being quite public. The parties met at Fort Green on Tuesday morning, at a few minutes past 5 o'clock, and exchanged shots once, Mr. F. receiving A.'s ball in his shoulder, causing a slight flesh wound; his ball passing through the hat of Mr. A. The parties then became reconciled, Mr. A. withdrawing the offensive expressions he had used against the young lady, and Mr. F. also withdrawing the words he had spoken to Mr. A. The parties then returned to their homes. This, Sir, is a true and unvarnished statement of the affair.

Respectfully yours, JOHN B. NILSON,
One of the Seconds.

Maine Law Sermons.

At the meeting of the Temperance Convention on Wednesday evening, a resolution was adopted, requesting the various clergymen of Williamsburg to make an appeal to their Congregations in behalf of the Maine Law.

Assembly Maine Law Nomination.

ENOCH JACOBS of Williamsburg, has been placed in nomination as a Maine Law candidate for Assembly from the 1st District.

Launch.

The steamboat *Elm City*, of 1,200 tons, was launched yesterday from the yard of SAMUEL SNEDEN, at Green Point. She was built for the New-Haven Steamboat Co., and is intended to take the place of the *Traveler* on that line.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—THURSDAY.
Before Hon. Judge Dean.
THE DOG QUESTION.

The People vs. Owen Maloney alias Owen McCluskey.—In this case Judge Dean rendered the following opinion this morning:

The prisoner was indicted at the Kings County Sessions for grand larceny, in stealing a Newfoundland dog of the value of $100, the property of Richard Todd. He was then arrested on a capias issued on the indictment, and in default of bail for his appearance to answer the indictment, was committed. He is now brought before me on *habeas corpus* and his discharge on his own recognizance asked for, on the ground that a dog is not property whereof a larceny can be committed.

The case has been argued at length by the prisoner's counsel on one side, and the District Attorney on the other, and strange as it may appear, when the number of dogs is considered, and the value which for various purposes is put upon them, the question seems never to have been decided in this State.

It is impossible for me at the Circuit, constantly engaged in the trial of causes, to examine the subject at length, but I have given to it that attention which my time would permit, and will proceed to state the conclusion to which I have arrived, and briefly the reasons which have led to it.

At common law, a dog was not the subject of larceny. A reference to "Roscoe's Criminal Evidence," "Archbold's Criminal Pleadings," and "Blackstone's Commentaries," renders that proposition indisputable. The rule is there stated as follows: "As to those animals which do not serve for food, and which therefore the law holds to have no intrinsic value, as dogs of all sorts, and other animals kept for whim or pleasure, though a man may have a base property therein, yet they are not of such estimation as that the crime of stealing them amounts to larceny."

By this it appears that not only was it no crime to steal a dog, but that a person might secretly take and carry away a whole menagerie and be entirely guiltless. The reason of the rule was, that these animals were of so base a nature that it would not do to make the taking of them a felony; at that time larceny was punishable with death, and it was undoubtedly to get clear of sacrificing a man for a dog or a bear, that the decision was made and followed in subsequent cases. The reason of the rule no longer exists, and on that ground alone the rule might cease to be operative. But the common law has been adopted in this State, and I do not feel disposed by Judicial Legislation to abrogate any part of it. If we had no statute which was in conflict with it, I should feel bound by the ancient doctrine which I have cited. But I think the Revised Statutes are inconsistent with the common law rule. By them, dogs are so far regarded as property as to be, in certain cases, the subject of taxation. The owner is made liable for the acts of his dog, thus recognizing that a dog has an owner, and consequently that the thing owned is property. For every civil purpose, not only by Statute, but by the decisions of our Courts, a dog is regarded as property. The owner may bring an action for any injury inflicted upon his dog. If taken away he may bring replevin or trover. But the statute has defined grand larceny, which is the crime whereof the prisoner is indicted. (2 R. S., 679, 462.) "Every person who shall be convicted of the felonious taking and carrying away the personal property of another, of the value of more than $25, shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny." The same chapter, (page 702, 33,) defines the term "personal property" as meaning "goods, chattels, effects," &c. There is no term broader than chattel. Bouvier in his Law Dictionary says a "chattel is a term including all kinds of property, except the freehold and things which are parcel of it."

If these statutes, therefore, do not clearly abrogate the common law rule, they raise so grave a question as to render it improper for me on *habeas corpus* to discharge the prisoner. He must give bail or be remanded, and his counsel can present the question by demurrer—by moving in arrest of judgment or in other, so as to bring the matter up at General Term, and if necessary to the Court of Appeals.

The bail was fixed at $250, which the prisoner obtained, and was discharged from custody.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Meagher Republican Grenadiers and the Priests.

Father KELLY continues his pulpit admonitions against the Meagher Republican Grenadiers, at Jersey City. Yesterday—the day after the company's ball—he denounced them anew from the altar. He said that they were all bad, except the Captain (HOPPER,) and First Lieutenant (SOMMERS;) that they never attended worship; and added that SOMMERS was a policeman in the Old Country, and that he had kept a porter-house and sold rum, since his arrival here. [Mr. SOMMERS has a stationery store.] KELLY added, further, that the company advocated the principles of the Know-Nothings, and liked the system of tarring and feathering the priests; that they had led away the young from the altar and the faith of their forefathers, and taught them to defy the Church; and that, at the late ball, the guests consisted chiefly of a lot of ruffians from Washington-street, New-York.

We are assured that twelve members of the guard are members of the communion; that a dozen of them pay regular pew rent in the church, and that much disapprobation has been expressed in relation to the conduct of the pastor and curate, and that the latter was publicly hissed yesterday. Father KELLY, however, denies that he has used the impure language attributed to him, and declares that he will repeat, Sunday after Sunday, whatever he has said. So the matter stands.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.—Some few weeks since the police officers found a little boy, seemingly about five years old, in the streets, and took him to Mr. HILL, the city crier, for him to ascertain the whereabouts of his parents. Mr. HILL tried by all the means in his power to find them, but without success. The boy was a chubby, rosy, interesting little fellow, but was too young to give any account of himself, other than that his name was CHARLES HENRY MURRAY, and that he had a "Sissy Polly." Yesterday afternoon a policeman found a little girl about three or four years old, in Washington-street, and took her to Mr. HILL's. The instant the boy placed his eye upon her he cried out "Sissy Polly!" and rushed towards her with all signs of affection. The little girl seemed to like the boy very much. Whose they are it is impossible to say, but they are undoubtedly brother and sister, as the recognition proved, for nature makes no mistakes. Mr. HILL had them both with him in his carriage yesterday, in Court-square, where they attracted much attention.—*Boston Post.*

☞ The report of the repulse of the Mexican insurgents is fully confirmed by the late news. They had crossed the Bravo River, and were driven quite out of the Mexican territory. Many of them at the latest dates were in Brownsville, Texas.

☞ The Utica *Telegraph*, of Tuesday evening, contains the following brief but ominous paragraph: "Ha! ha!! ha!!! It's a *girl!*"

It seems by Dr. RAMSAY'S *Blister and Critic*, that the project of establishing a medical school in Athens, Ga., has been abandoned.

Recent Deaths.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 1.

DR. [illegible], of Lockport—a venerable and much respected citizen—died on Monday last of cholera, supposed to have been induced by eating oysters.

From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 1.

DEATH OF LORD DENMAN.

The recent steamer has brought us the tidings of the death of one of the most accomplished lawyers the British forum ever saw, and one of the ablest of the Chief Justices of the King's Bench, in a ripe old age, after a crowded and brilliant [illegible] Mr. DENMAN, early in life, ranked with the [illegible] young men at the English bar; and [illegible] as 1820 was retained as solicitor [illegible] Queen CAROLINE in her defence before the [illegible] of Peers, upon the bill of Pains and Penalties [illegible] by the ministers of GEORGE IV. for a divorce, and by his singular ability and fearless independence won a noble name, which grew brighter and brighter to the last.

Mr. DENMAN belonged to the head of a brilliant band of lawyers, who followed upon the eras of ERSKINE and SCARLETT, and certainly, for solidity of acquirements and extent of general accomplishments, was no way inferior to the masters of the best days of the bar—BROUGHAM, WILLIAMS, BEST, LYNDHURST, DENMAN—surely no brighter names adorn the noble history of advocacy.

Though not the most extensive, he had an exceedingly valuable practice while at the bar; this introduced him to the House of Commons, where his abilities and influence had ample weight. He subsequently became Attorney General, and was, at a later period, raised to the judgment seat as Chief Justice of the King's Bench. To this high station he brought great learning, assiduous industry and incorruptible integrity, and with great credit to himself and great benefit to the public, discharged its duties until his voluntary resignation, some three or four years since.

Besides great juridical learning, united to a penetrating mind and a sound judgment, he possessed that highest of the attributes of a great Judge, unbending integrity, a perfect disregard of high places and high persons, holding high and low equal before the law, and as a product of these a judicial independence never surpassed and but rarely equalled, even upon the splendid roll of English magistrates. No party, however triumphant, ever found in THOMAS DENMAN a tool or an instrument; no Government, however strong, ever could induce him to swerve from the straight line of professional and judicial duty. No bribe was ever powerful enough to corrupt him; no blandishments brilliant enough to seduce him.

Witness his courageous conduct in the Queen's case, in which he attacked his monarch and his king with all the freedom and bitter invective which the license of an advocate ever held towards the meanest prosecutor, rightly holding with Lord BROUGHAM, that an advocate, in the discharge of his professional trust, for his client, is to know but *one person in all the world, that client and none other!* I know of no specimen of independence equalling this, except BOURDALOUE before his royal auditor.

For this noble stand, DENMAN was long proscribed and kept from his fair professional advancement, but at last his great character came to be appreciated, and he was advanced to that station most coveted by the ambitious lawyer—the seat of Mansfield. And here he was the same—the high embodiment of the upright magistrate, holding the scales of justice with an even hand. In 1839, a case of great public moment came before him, and brought him into a conflict with the House of Commons. He was called upon to sit in judgment upon their alleged privileges, and held, in the teeth of the vote of the House, that "an action will lie for an illegal act, though done by the order and under the authority of the House of Commons. A resolution of the House, declaring that it had power to do the act complained of, does not preclude this Court from inquiring into the legality of it. The House has not the power of printing and publishing defamatory matter except to and for the use of its members; and the printer employed by the House is liable to an action for such a publication."

On the one hand was a private suitor at his bar; on the other the imperial Parliament of England. Hear the spirit in which he approached the great discussion: "It is not without the utmost respect and deference that I proceed to examine what has been promulgated by such high authority. Most willingly would I decline to enter upon an inquiry which may lead to my differing from that great and powerful assembly; but when one of my fellow subjects presents himself before me in this Court, demanding justice for an injury, it is not at my option to grant or withhold redress; I am bound to afford it if the law declares him entitled to it. I must, then, ascertain how the law stands, and whatever defence may be made for the wrongdoer, I must examine its validity."

And this was not an exception of conduct with him; no prisoner, however guilty, or however hardened, was ever filched of a hair of his legal rights or privileges before him.

With all his merits and his worth, he has passed away; but the excellence of his example still remains to us and to all men. Surely if ever such a grave there was, his is the grave of the great lawyer and the upright Judge.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 1.

DEATH OF MRS. TOWNSEND.

Sudden and deep gloom came over a wide family circle this morning, by telegraphic intelligence from West Point, of the death of Mrs. ISAIAH TOWNSEND, than whom no lady of Albany was so universally known and respected.

Though for some time in enfeebled health, Mrs. TOWNSEND had left home to spend a short time with her daughter, Mrs. WALKER, at West Point, hoping for improvement from the change. But alarming intelligence was received yesterday, and to-day the worst apprehensions are realized.

Mrs. TOWNSEND has lived among us as the beloved and honored matron of a numerous family, and the benefactress of all who needed protection, assistance or sympathy, for nearly fifty years. We are sure that no other lady has done so much good, in all practicable ways, and in a spirit so truly Christian like, as Mrs. TOWNSEND. With her, active and thoughtful benevolence was an every day virtue. She rose daily with the sun, to gladden and warm all the hearts, not only of her household, but with which she was associated in works of charity.

Upon the receipt of information yesterday, Mrs. TOWNSEND's sons and daughters repaired immediately to West Point, arriving in season to take a melancholy leave of a much loved parent, whose departure was painless, calm and peaceful.

THE DEATH OF GOV. BURT.—The Omaha (Nebraska) *Arrow Extra*, of Oct. 18, contains the following particulars of Gov. BURT's death: FRANCIS BURT, Governor of Nebraska, died at the old Presbyterian Mission House, at Belleview, at about 3½ o'clock this morning, retaining at the last hour a realization of his situation, and surrounded by the friends who accompanied him from his Carolina home. Immediately upon his arrival in the Territory, he was confined to his bed by sickness, occasioned by the long and tedious journey hitherward, commencing, we are informed, upon reaching the limestone country of Tennessee in his overland journey to Louisville, Ky. Retaining, about an hour previous to his death, a consciousness of his situation, he called his friend, Mr. DOYLE, who had accompanied him from South Carolina, to his bedside, and gave such directions concerning his private matters as the urgency of the case seemed to demand; then calling Rev. J. HAMILTON to his bedside, after a brief conversation, he passed into that sleep which knows no waking. He was a native of Pendleton, S. C., and was about 45 years of age. He leaves an affectionate wife, two sons and four daughters to mourn their afflicting bereavement. One son attended him and was with him in his last moments of life, and will return to the paternal roof with the corpse of him who, in the prime of life, with high hopes left his native land, but a short time ago, to enter upon the discharge of the arduous duties to which he had been assigned. In Governor BURT the people of the Territory have lost an intelligent, efficient and generous officer, whose death is most truly lamented by the people of Nebraska and the adjacent towns in Iowa.

The People's Bank Swindle—Opening of the Bank.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 30.

The depositors in the People's Bank, after an assignment had been made to P. MALLON by P. B. MANCHESTER, were notified to call at the Bank on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and the real state of affairs should be made known to them. Some time before the appointed hour, the sidewalk in front of the Manchester Building was covered by depositors, anxious to receive a gleam of hope, or to know the worst. A large majority of the persons thus assembled were laborers in their working-day garments, with toil-hardened hands, and sun or furnace-bronzed features—men whose money had evidently been earned by hard dry knocks, men, too, who had attempted to save something for their families, who had worked extra hard and long, and lived in the most rigid style of economy to put a little money in bank for a "rainy day." And there were poor laboring women who toiled until their faces were pinched and their fingers crooked to get "something ahead," and had deposited dollar by dollar in the People's Bank, prayerfully, and thought that they were planting "good seed," and providing against the chances of sickness or other misfortune.

At last the door opened, and the crowd poured into the Bank, and waited again, as many as could leaning against the marble counter, over which they had passed their money into the hands of the banker, being told that it could be drawn at any moment, and would bear interest while it remained. The upturned eager faces, stiffened into an almost hopeless but resolute expression, would have impressed an artist or any student of human nature, as remarkable. The crowd got behind the counter as well as in front of it—there was nothing behind the counter that was worth special caring for, no piles of bank notes or glittering gold.

Capt HALDEMAN, on motion of Mr. MALLON, assignee, took a chair on the counter, and called the meeting to order; but there seemed little necessity for the call to order, as a stillness almost breathless prevailed. Mr. MALLON read a carefully prepared statement of the liabilities and assets of Mr. PETER B. MANCHESTER. It appears that the real estate of Mr. MANCHESTER—the block of buildings on the southwest corner of Third and Sycamore-streets, on which there is a ground rent of $3,000 per year; the Art-Union building, on which there is a ground rent of $1,000, and the residence on Seventh-street, are mortgaged for just about their full value. Between three and four hundred persons had on deposit with MANCHESTER the sum of $135,000. MANCHESTER had made drafts on St. Louis to the amount of $3,600, which would not be paid, of course, and which would be returned to augment the debt. He had raised some $2,500 on notes left with him for collection, so that the amount of indebtedness above that secured by mortgages and other securities was $140,000, and to this sum is to be added the store bills, which it is presumed will amount to $10,000.

The only assets certainly available, is the furniture of his house, which is very rich, and a costly library. These effects may bring at public sale $5,000. There are notes belonging to MANCHESTER calling for about $2,700, most of which are good for nothing, and altogether worth perhaps $1,000. The amount of overdrafts shows that reliable men have overdrawn $1,400. So that, without allowing for the expenses of reducing to money the personal property, we have $7,400 to balance $140,000, and store bills to an indefinite amount. The announcement of the assignee that the creditors would have five per cent. of their deposits (half the interest without the principal) was received by a roar of laughter, but there were those who shed tears.

Mr. MANCHESTER had deposited as collaterals notes entrusted to him for collection to the amount of $7,903 78. These are in a condition somewhat dubious. Mr. MALLON stated that Mr. MANCHESTER informed him that there would be assets enough to pay off the depositors dollar for dollar, and that he would have been only because he was "crowded," and did not feel personally secure. Mr. S. J. BROWNE stated that MANCHESTER had given him the most solemn assurance of his ability to pay his creditors one hundred cents on the dollar. The vault of the bank was examined, and found to contain a box of insurance policies, some old checks, the books of the concern, and three one dollar bills on broken banks. The books, said Mr. MALLON, had been well kept, but some of Mr. MANCHESTER's more recent transactions, such as pledging as collaterals notes entrusted to him, seemed to have been unknown to the bookkeeper. There was one item of personal property of Mr. M. not yet mentioned, the naming of which by the assignee caused some amusement, *i. e.* a pew in the Second Presbyterian Church, worth, according to the estimate of the Trustees of the Church, $300. Mr. MALLON thought that perhaps it was worth $200.

On recapitulating the household goods exempt from execution, the bedsteads were referred to. According to law, the family required four beds—one for Mr. and Mrs. M., and four for the seven children. A voice suggested that a good place for MANCHESTER to take his rest would be in a meat tub!

The total amount of MANCHESTER's indebtedness is $240,000, and of this there will be a clean dead loss to the *People* of at least $125,000. The aggregate of mortgages held against the real estate is $79,500. The mortgage notes for more than half this sum are already past due. The ground rents, taxes, insurance money, and interest on mortgage notes, will nearly, if not quite, consume the rents of the buildings. But it is thought, if the holders of the mortgages will show due forbearance, and not foreclose the property at once, that the houses may be rented, and the sales so managed at more prosperous times, to leave a surplus beyond that which is called for by the mortgages, to be divided among the depositors. And if the real estate alone can be made to meet the demands of the mortgages, there will be considerable railroad stock, now held with the mortgages, free to go for the benefit of the depositors, and it may be possible that *10 per cent. will be paid on their deposits.*

A long consultation was held by the depositors; Mr. F. FRANK, of the Museum, and Rev. S. J. BROWNE, were the principal speakers. It was finally concluded to appoint a Committee of Three, to look minutely into matters, and, for the satisfaction of depositors, ascertain, with as much precision as possible, what had become of the notes, money and securities, and see whether there was any clue by which anything more than discovered by the assignee, could be made available. The most complete confidence, however, was generally expressed in the integrity, energy and discretion of Mr. MALLON. The Committee consists of F. FRANK, S. J. BROWNE and T. J. HALDEMAN, who will proceed to look into matters, and report on a week from next Saturday. The principal real business of the Committee will be to consult with the mortgagees, and persuade them, if possible, to be forbearing, and give the depositors a chance.

The East India Squadron.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

We have received the following interesting communications from correspondents in the U. S. East India Squadron:

U. S. SHIP SUSQUEHANNA, Hong Kong, 1854.

I send you the following correspondence between Captain BUCHANAN of this ship, and Captain O'CALLAGHAN, of her Britannic Majesty's steam frigate *Encounter*, called forth by a severe accident which happened to a seaman on board the latter vessel, while firing a salute in honor of our National Day (the Fourth of July) at Shanghai, which shows the good feelings and sympathy that exist between the officers and men of the two services. Yours, &c.

U. S. SHIP SUSQUEHANNA, Shanghai, July 10.

MY DEAR SIR: The officers and crew of this ship and the *Vandalia* have heard with serious regret of the sad accident to one of the crew of the *Encounter* on the 4th instant while firing a salute in honor of our national day.

These accidents to seamen are always distressing, but, on this occasion, it is particularly and deeply lamented by the officers and crews of the *Susquehanna* and *Vandalia*. As the loss of the right arm deprives the unfortunate man of the principal means of supporting his family and himself, the officers and crews of the *Susquehanna* and *Vandalia* are anxious to assist in relieving his distress, and it is with sincere pleasure that we send him the enclosed Bill of Exchange for £383 sterling, which we beg him to accept from his brother seamen as a proof of our heart-felt sympathy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) FRANK'N BUCHANAN, Commander.

Capt. G. W. D. O'CALLAGHAN,
Commander H. M. S. *Encounter*, Shanghai.

H. M. S. ENCOUNTER, Shanghai, July 11.

MY DEAR SIR: CHARLES LYNE, the seaman who lost his arm while firing a salute in honor of your National Day, (4th instant,) begs me to assure the Captains, officers, and crews of the *Susquehanna* and *Vandalia* of his deep gratitude and thankfulness for their kind and generous consideration of his misfortune.

Allow me, Sir, also to express my own feelings on this occasion, which are, that I see in this token of sympathy not merely an act of charity, but one which is evidence of a sentiment of good-will and kindly feeling between our respective nations. Such it has been my good fortune ever to find where the service has brought me in contact with the navy and people of the United States of America; and I cannot refrain from declaring my own hope and belief, that with those capable of such liberality and consideration, as it is in this instance my duty to acknowledge, a more extended intercourse will but tend to improve those feelings which exist no less to the honor than the advantage of the two countries.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) G. W. D. O'CALLAGHAN, Capt'n.
Capt. F. BUCHANAN, Commander U. S. steamer *Susquehanna*.

U. S. SHIP SUSQUEHANNA, Hong Kong, Aug. 21.

We arrived on the 17th inst. from Shanghai with his Excellency, ROBERT M. MCLANE on board, having stopped on the way at Foochow Fu, Amoy, Whampoa and Macao. The *Mississippi*, *Powhatan*, *Southampton* and *Lexington* are here; the *Supply* at Canton, *Vandalia* at Shanghai, and the *Macedonian* is daily expected from Manilla. Upon her arrival here, Capt. ABBOTT is to take command of the squadron. Com. PERRY goes home on the 11th prox. by the overland route. This ship, together with the *Mississippi* and the store-ship *Southampton*, leave in about ten days for Japan, where we take in coal and proceed to the Sandwich Islands. From there this ship goes to San Francisco, and the *Mississippi* to Valparaiso and around Cape Horn home. What will be done with us upon our arrival at San Francisco is uncertain, as our crew's term of service has long since expired, and we shall have to ship a new crew, or lay up the ship there.

Our officers and crew will have been absent four years before we can get home, and up to this date death has carried off twenty of our number.

All the vessels of the exploring expedition are here, but I am sorry to state that Com. RINGGOLD is sick, and it is reported he will have to go home immediately.

The rebels are in possession of the suburbs, and a great number of the villages around the country, and it is expected that the city itself must soon fall. Great numbers of the wealthy Chinese are leaving Canton for Macao and Hong Kong, and all trade must soon come to a full stop. Yours, &c., RUMOR.

RELIGION OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.—The religious belief of the fourteen persons who have filled the Presidential chair in the United States, as indicated by the attendance upon public worship and the evidence afforded in their writings, may be summed up as follows: WASHINGTON, MADISON, MONROE, HARRISON, TYLER and TAYLOR were Episcopalians; JEFFERSON, JOHN ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and FILLMORE were Unitarians; JACKSON and POLK were Presbyterians; Mr. VAN BUREN was of the Dutch Reformed Church; and President PIERCE is a Trinitarian Congregationalist.—*Boston Trans.*

Boston Fifty Years Ago.

A friend has sent us a full and complete account of the expenses of the town of Boston from May, 1803, to May, 1804—being the printed report of BENJAMIN SUMNER, Town Treasurer and Collector. It is interesting to note what changes have been made during the past half century. Fifty years ago Boston had seven schoolmasters, whose salaries were $666 64 per annum. The ushers had $433 33 a year. The whole amount paid for salaries to teachers, and the incidental expenses of the schools, was only $16,697 11—of which sum $6,295 12 was required for a new school-house. The expenses of the schools now are $329,606 96. The salaries of all the teachers was $9,266 46; now they are $193,030 41. The Watch Department in 1804 cost $6,237 60. In 1853, it was $67,803 96. The salaries of city officers and judges were $3,954 23. Now they are $66,252 98. The expense of the Fire Department was $1,441 65; now it is about $70,000. In 1804, the amount paid for the repairs and widening of streets, was $12,210 68; in 1853, it was $253,039 10. The sum then paid for assistance rendered by the Overseer of the Poor, was $15,339 90. Last year it was $87,000. The total expenditures of the year 1804 were $71,491. The city tax was $88,000; the town's proportion of the State tax was $17,620, and the county tax was $20,200, making a total of $125,820. Among the expenses in 1804, we find the following items: Expenses of "visitation dinner," $363 10; ink to the schools, $60; expenses of several town committees, $44; "regulating" jury boxes, $62 50; repairs, and cleaning the Old South Church, after a town meeting, $92 50; expenses of *visit to Deer Island*, $274 46. Who will say after this that our officials do not follow the example of their "illustrious predecessors" in some things? Query—How much punch did it take to enable the authorities fifty years ago to "*regulate the jury boxes?*" [*Boston Transcript.*

A WHALE STORY.—Nearly three years since, in company with over one hundred other passengers, I sailed in the ship *Plymouth*, Capt. PAULSON, from San Francisco to Realejo. A few days out we fell in with a whale some sixty to seventy feet long and which kept in our company *twenty-four days*, and only left us when we got on soundings—close to our port of destination. This whale, most of the time, kept directly under the ship's bottom, and so close, that on several occasions the keel must have touched him, as we could see that his back was scratched by the copper. He would come up to blow every twenty to thirty minutes, ranging a few rods from the ship—almost always to windward—and then resume his berth under the keel; and whether we went fast or slow it was always the same to him. On going down he would almost invariably come within two rods of the ship, with his head opposite the mainmast, and slowly settle to his place, his flukes being even with the rudder. On one occasion we lay becalmed for two or three days, with two other vessels about half a mile off. Our whale paid them a visit of an hour or two each day, but always came back to his quarters. After he had been with us five or six days we got tired of his company, and an attempt was made to drive him off by firing into him; and a few days after, the effort was repeated, but he would not leave us. Thirty or forty heavy rifle balls were fired into him, some of which struck him in his blow-hole, and drew blood, but all to no effect; and except on one occasion, when a ball hit him at the bottom of a spur on the back, (when he gave a slight shiver,) we could not perceive that he felt them, although many of the balls struck him when not more than two or three rods from the ship. On the days after the shooting, at every shot-hole would appear a small white bulb, but in three or four more days he would show no signs of having been injured. During the passage we were close to many other whales, but *our whale* paid not the slightest attention to them. Persons on board who professed to know, called this a *Sulphur Bottom Whale*, whether correctly or not, I cannot say.—*Exchange.*

HEALTH OF CHARLESTON, S. C.—There have been but two deaths from yellow fever in the last four days. We have made careful inquiries, and find that this indication of the departure of the epidemic, is confirmed by the general report of the physicians. In the Marine Hospital, there is no case of fever on hand; in the Almshouse there has been no new case since Monday last, and the only fever patient remaining in the establishment is convalescent. In the Roper Hospital, there has been *but one new case since Wednesday; and in all*, there are but five cases under treatment, no one of which threatens a fatal termination. In private practice, the cases are very few; and we rejoice to say, that all our prognostics of the termination of the epidemic are verified. We can no longer consider it as a "prevailing disease."—*Charleston Mercury, Oct. 30.*

Literary.

☞ A new English publication, intended specially for booksellers, and called the *Intelligencer*, has the startling piece of news, that Mrs. STOWE is a large *slaveholder!* And this is the manner thereof: "Her slaves are numerous, and, what slaves are not generally, rather respectable; more than that, they are slaves of capital, and are actually doing very good businesses at the present moment. They are the publishers of London. From the moment *Uncle Tom's Cabin* landed here, these London publishers had no rest. Directly it came out, there were a dozen of them reprinting it, each running frantically all over the trade with his own little shilling book; when they went to bed at night, when they woke in the morning, it was Uncle Tom. With Ida, Ida, Ida, rang the woods. The life of some London publishers at that time was one fever of the mad. Then there came a lull. They rested from their labors. *Uncle Tom* disappeared gradually from shop windows, from parlor chairs, from back kitchen corners, and in the book trade we had a little peace. Several of the publishers went down to the coast to recruit after the tremendous wear and tear of such a fearful excitement."

☞ *Our Friend*, a well directed monthly Magazine, observes that the antediluvian life must have been a great contrast to ours. "Only fancy having two dried whales hanging up in your larder, and a cold mammoth, 'cut and come again' on the sideboard. 'Shall I help you to a little of this icthyosaurus soup?' 'Thank you; I should prefer a slice of your mastodon. Stewed plesiosauri! Remove; leviathan a la crapauderie!' Imagine a bill, not at two months, but two hundred years; and a fellow, who carried off your plate-box, getting sent to the tread-mill for the term of fore-score summers. Conceive an elderly gentleman, with a liver complaint of only one hundred years' standing, wearing out four sets of false teeth, and finally carried off, after a brief illness of three hundred and ten years, in a galloping consumption."

☞ The Registrar-General announces, somewhat triumphantly, that the British population contains "a reserve of more than a million unmarried men, and of more than a million unmarried women, in the prime of life, with as many more of younger ages;" and that if these celibate millions were married, it would result that the births per annum, instead of being 700,000, would be 1,600,000.

☞ Before the expedition started for Sebastopol, it is said the Sultan made a present to the British sailors; and it was one certainly more consonant with the established sentiments of the true British tar than with those which are supposed to be hereditary in the descendants of the Caliphs—he gave them five hogsheads of rum.

☞ A few days ago, as the wife of a butcher, of Crosley, Wilts, was whitewashing their cottage, she pulled away an old board from the ceiling, when £370 in gold fell to the floor.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—There were 50 bbls. bought at $6 25 for Pearls, and $6 87½@$6 93¾ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is not so brisk, but it commands pretty full prices. The day's sales add up 1,500 bales. We quote:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	7¼	7¼	7¼	8¼
Middling, ₩ lb.	9¼	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₩ lb.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Fair, ₩ lb.	11	11	11¼	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands appear dull and heavy. The receipts are larger, and offered with greater freedom at reduced prices; but these temptations fail to elicit a livelier inquiry from the home trade, who are the principal operators. The day's movements include 6,900 bbls., within the annexed range:

Sour, ₩ bbl.	$6 75 @$7 50
Superfine, No. 2	7 25 @ 7 75
Inferior State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Ordinary State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Straight State	8 37½@ 8 50
Favorite State	8 50@ 8 62½
Mixed Western	8 25 @ 8 37½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 37½@ 8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 62½@ 8 75
Common to good Ohio	8 37½@ 8 75
Fancy Ohio	8 75 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 25 @11 12½

Besides the above, it is said that a considerable amount of State has been purchased, for delivery in all December, at $8 50@$9 ₩ bbl. Canadian is quiet, but steady. Southern favors buyers. The day's sales consist of 2,300 bbls. at $8 75@9 for inferior; $9@9 50 for mixed to good; and $9 50@10 37½ for favorite to fancy and extra, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is rare and quiet at $4@4 25 ₩ 100 lbs. Rye Flour continues scarce, and in good demand. There have been 250 bbls. disposed of to-day at $7@$7 25 for fine, and $7 75@$8 for superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is doing better. The day's business includes 500 bbls. at $4 37½@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied much. There were three or four samples offered on 'Change to-day, including one of a handsome lot of 2,000 bushels Genesee white to arrive, and another of 2,000 bushels Southern do.; but owing to the high prices claimed for them, they were not sold, though they attracted much attention from buyers, who are greatly in need of supplies. Only one parcel of 3,180 bushels inferior Southern red changed hands at $1 75. Rye is scarce and wanted. A small lot of Jersey was obtained at $1 26. Northern is quoted at $1 28 ₩ bushel. Barley is less abundant and is in fair request at steady rates. 1,300 bushels good two-rowed, brought $1 27½ ₩ bushel. Oats continue pretty brisk and firm at 50c.@55c. for State and Western ₩ bushel. Corn is active and buoyant. The day's operations comprise 115,000 bushels at 81c.@83c. for unsound; 83c.@85c. for sound Western mixed; 84c. for Western yellow; and 85c.@86c. for round Northern yellow ₩ bushel.

FRUIT—Sales were made, to-day, of 700 boxes of Bunch Raisins at $3 05; 300 half bxs. do. do. at $1 60; and 300 quarter bxs. do. do. at 90c., with 500 bxs. Malaga Lemons, by auction, at $2 25 ₩ box.

GROCERIES—Have attracted more attention at yesterday's quotations. The day's business consists of 300 bags Java Coffee at 13½c.; 50 Laguayra do. at 11½c.; 300 Rio do. at 10½c.@10¾c., ₩ lb.; 70 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 30½c.@32c.; 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 27c. ₩ gallon; with 1,000 hhds. Sugar, chiefly Cuba, at 5½c.@6½c.; including, however, some New-Orleans at 5¼c.@6c., and Porto Rico at 5½c.@6c. ₩ lb.

HAY—There have been 800 bales River procured at 62½c.@75c. for shipment, and 75c.@85c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Now are plentier, and though still pretty briskly inquired for, are easier at 32c.@38c. for common to prime ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are selling freely at $1 62½ ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is in light supply and stiffly held at 95c. for common and $1 15 for lump ₩ bbl.

METALS—Copper is unchanged. Sales transpired to-day of only 150 tons Scotch Pig Iron at $33@$34, usual credit, ₩ ton; with 50 tons Spanish Lead at about previous rates. Steel and Tin are unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet at former prices. Sales were made to-day of 600 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 50c.@50½c. cash, chiefly at the lower rate, ₩ gall.; with 700 bbls. common Rosin at $1 65@$1 70 ₩ bbl., delivered.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are active, though firm; Linseed, too, is less inquired for, at 81c.@83c. for large, and 82c.@84c. for small lots ₩ gall. We have nothing new to notice in Lard.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately active at about yesterday's closing rates. This day's sales include 800 bbls., at $12 50 for Mess, and $11 37½@$11 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats have not varied much. There were 40,000 lbs. Smoked Bacon Sides disposed of at 7½c. ₩ lb. Lard is in fair demand and firm, sales having been made of 450 bbls. good to prime at 9½c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is more sought after, but is not dearer. The day's business embraces 750 bbls. at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$11 for Country Mess; $14 for City do.; $15 for repacked Chicago do., and $16 for extra do. ₩ bbl. We have heard of no further important movements in Prime Mess Beef or Beef Hams. Butter is salable and steady at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to Prime Western New-York, and 23c.@25c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Cheese is more sought after at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—BACON—This article is becoming quite scarce and the price for most descriptions advancing. On Friday we noticed a sale of fifteen tierces sugar cured hams at 12½c., which, we were informed by a dealer, was then the largest lot in the city. Shoulders are not to be had at 7½c.@8c., in fact at any price, for the market is bare. Sides sell at 7½c., but they too, are only in limited supply, and on Saturday holders were disposed to advance the price in consequence of the enhanced rate at New-Orleans. The time, however, for speculation is short, and in two or three weeks more new will be in the market.

RICE—Owing to the very limited supply on hand, the transactions are light. This day's sales embrace but 80 casks old and new crops at $5 12½@$5 50, ₩ 100 lbs. Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & CO., inform us that the stock on hand in this market on the 1st inst. was as follows: 107 casks new crop, 125 casks and 140 bbls. old crop, and 230 bbls. broken Rice—together, 232 casks and 370 bbls.—being about the smallest quantity held in this market, at this time of the year, for many years past.

SPICES—There were 400 lbs. prime Nutmegs purchased at $1 05 ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 12,500 lbs. prime at 12c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—This day's transactions consist of 800 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 40c.@41c. ₩ gallon,—the previous figures.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited increasing firmness. For Liverpool, there were engaged 60,000 bushels Corn at 5d.@5½d., in bulk and bags; and 40 tons Tallow at 12s. 6d. For London, there were taken 100 bales Hops at ½d. ₩ lb. For Havre, there were shipped 300 bbls. Lard at 1c. ₩ lb. For other ports we have heard of nothing new.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Thursday—First Board*—$4,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 89¼; $2,000 Reading Bonds, '70, 73¼; $1,000 Camden and Amboy 6s, '83, 90; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 80; 20 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42½; 50 Chester Valley Railroad, 3¼; 100 Susquehanna Canal, 9½; 50 Morris Canal, 12¾; 2 Reading Railroad, 35½; 200 do. 35¼.

Between Boards—600 Reading Railroad, 35¼.

Second Board—$500 City 6s, 90½; 100 Morris Canal, 12¾; $5,000 City 6s, '75, 90; 100 Union Canal, 10; $2,000 Reading 6s, '70, 73¼.

After Board—$1,000 Cincinnati 6s, 95; 20 Reading Railroad, 35¼.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117¼@118¼; do. '67, 117¼@118¼; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, 35½@35¾; Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 73@73½; Reading Railroad 6s, '44, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad Stock, 42@42½; Morris Canal, 12¾@12¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 74@75½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½@32; Long Island Railroad, 13@13¼; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, 10@10½.

INSTRUCTION.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY—6th-av., corner 39th-st. (Murray Hill,) New-York. W. H. D. has the honor to announce that his new, elegant and commodious Riding Academy will open on SATURDAY, Nov. 4, for the reception of pupils and pleasure parties in equestrianism. Mr. D. has associated with him, as instructors, his sister, Miss Annie M. Disbrow, and his brother, Mr. David B. Disbrow, long and favorably known as a Professor of Horsemanship in the city of Boston, and hopes that the acquisition of their valuable aid will conduce to the popularity and usefulness of his Academy.

In submitting the following rules and regulations of his establishment to the public, he flatters himself that they will meet with the approbation of all who may desire a well-regulated and select Academy, and that nothing will be omitted on his part to insure that respect which has always characterized his establishment, and ever been preserved towards those who may honor him with their patronage.

RULES.

1. Introduction required of Ladies by a pupil, or some other responsible person.
2. All Lessons or Rides paid for on commencing.
3. Hours for Ladies, daily from 8 A. M., to 3 P. M., and Wednesday P. M.
4. Hours for Gentlemen, daily from 6 to 8 A. M., 3 to 6, and 7 to 10 P. M.
5. No Gentlemen admitted during the hours appropriated to Ladies.
6. One hour allowed for each Lesson or Ride in the School.
7. Ladies will not be received for Lessons or pleasure riding on the day of application, unless introduced.
8. No deviation from Rules or Terms.
9. Only three months allowed for a Course of Lessons or Rides.

Evening parties of Ladies and Gentlemen, for pleasure riding on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 10 o'clock, when a selected band of music will be in attendance to enliven the scene.

Highly trained and quiet horses, for the road or parade, to let.

Horses taken on Livery, with the privilege of exercising in the Academy.

The 6th-av., Broadway and Fulton Ferry, and Madison-av., Broadway and Wall-st. Ferry lines of omnibuses will convey passengers to and from the door every two minutes. The 6th-av. omnibuses and cars pass within one block of the Academy every two minutes.

RAYMOND INSTITUTE, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. HENRY G. LIVINGSTON, A.M., Principal. The Winter Session will commence on November 1, and continue 22 weeks. Each department is provided with the most able and experienced teachers. Parents may visit the Institution and return the same day to the City. Terms—Board tuition, furnished rooms, fuel, washing, and lights, $[illegible] per year. Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Painting, extra. Circulars may be obtained at Shepards, No. 1[illegible] Fulton-st., or on application to the Principal.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM, No. 159 AND 161 CROSBY-ST.—BODILY EXERCISE THE BEST MEDICINE.—We would especially call the attention of dyspeptics and persons of sedentary habits to the necessity of exercise, in order to keep the physical system in a healthy condition. The gymnasium is open daily, from sunrise until 10 P. M., for general exercise. The gentlemen's class meet every evening at 8 o'clock. JOHN WOOD, Director. Sparring taught privately by C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av., has now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF WRITING AND ACCOUNTS.—FOSTER, DIXON & CO., accountants commercial teachers and executive penmen, No. 7 Appleton's building, No. 346 Broadway. B. F. Foster, bookkeeping; B. F. Foster, penmanship; Hiram Dixon, card writing, &c.; Ira B. Person, arithmetic and stenography; H. Dixon, Jr.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 128 Macdougal-st.) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals—Commences its twelfth school-year on the second MONDAY of Sept., 1854. Pupils from 7 to 20 years of age. Catalogues of Terms, &c., at APPLETON'S and at the Institute.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Long Island, reopens Nov. 1. Mrs. W. JONES receives ten pupils, to whom, aided by three resident teachers, she imparts a thorough and accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing are cultivated with eminent success. Terms $300 per annum, inclusive of all extras. Cards of JAMES IRWIN, Esq., No. 365 Broadway.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I.—Rev. E. D. VAN VLECK, Principal. The next session will begin MONDAY, Nov. 6. Terms, $[illegible] per quarter for board and tuition in English and Classical branches. Circulars may be had at No. 1 Front-st., Brooklyn, or No. 163 Fulton-st., New-York. Stages from Fulton Ferry half-hourly.

THE WRITING AND BOOK KEEPING ACADEMY OF NEW-YORK IS BROWN & POND'S, No. 435 Broadway, corner of Howard. D. F. BROWN, teacher of Penmanship, took the highest prize awarded for Penmanship at the World's Fair. D. F. POND, Consulting Accountant, is a superior teacher of Book-keeping.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars containing particulars, can be had at Bayner's Bookstore No. 76 Bowery, or by addressing the Principal.

PUPILS WANTED.—A few pupils for instruction on the Piano-Forte, by a lady well experienced. Terms moderate. Address TEACHER, No. 196 6th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts. Can be seen from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LAWRENCE WATER CURE, BRATTLEBORO, VT.—The proprietors of the Lawrence Water Cure have the honor to inform their friends and the public that they are now prepared to receive their Winter patients, and can promise them every possible comfort and convenience. The house is warmed throughout by hot-air furnaces—the bath-house having a full Southern exposure—and no expense will be spared to satisfy and make comfortable those who favor them with their patronage. Terms—Patients, per week, $11; boarders, per week, $6.

NAILS.—Threepenny and finishing nails, assorted sizes, for sale, by E. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 38 South-st.

THREE DOLLAR HATS.—Elegant French Silk Hats at the low price of $3, usually sold at $4; same as at $3 50. BROWN, No. 183 Hudson-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH-ST.—Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing to his friends and the public, that the classes of the present season will commence on SATURDAY, Oct. [illegible], at 3 P. M., for ladies, at 4 for children, and at 7½ o'clock for gentlemen. The elegant establishment has been additionally decorated, the floor relaid, and other improvements made during the Summer months. The improved system of instruction, so successful since its adoption, will be retained with slight alterations suggested by experience. Every novelty worthy of attention will be introduced, in addition to all the dances in ordinary use—with the same careful attention to the progress and deportment of the pupils, which has been so distinguished a characteristic of this Academy. Circulars containing the days, hours, and terms of instruction, can be had at any time at the Academy, or will be sent by post.

SARRACCO & CO.'S APOLLINEA, No. 17 Greene-st.—P. SARRACCO, the only Teacher of the most elegant and graceful style of Dancing in America, has the honor to announce to his friends and the public that he is still in New-York, and continues to teach all the modern dances in his own peculiar style, assisted by several European young ladies. He also gives private lessons at all hours. Gentlemen and Ladies visiting his establishment will always find there the most fashionable and select society.

C. HOWELL RIVERS' SELECT DANCING CLASSES, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 EAST BROADWAY—Classes for Ladies, Misses and Masters, MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, hours from 2 to 5. The Brooklyn Academy in Whitehouse Buildings, No. 300 Fulton-st., will remain open the whole year. Pupils may join at any time, their quarter commencing from the date of subscribing. A select class for Young Ladies now forming at this Academy on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Hours from 8 to 10.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN HOBOKEN.—The three first-class, three-story, basement and under-cellar brown stone houses, with carriage-house and stable in the rear. Said houses are situated in Hudson-st., near 5th-st., only five minutes' walk from the ferry; their situation is second to none in or about New-York for health, prospect and respectability. Will be sold cheap, if applied for immediately. Apply to WM. WHITE, corner of 3d and Hudson-sts., Hoboken.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story frame house and lot, No. 12 Bergen-st., Brooklyn. House filled in with brick. 22x46. Lot 22x1[illegible] feet. House in perfect order. Title unexceptionable. Terms Cash. Apply to B. H. WHEELER, No. 34 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm and dwelling-house now occupied by him in the township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y. Said farm is situated on the Montgomery road, four miles from the Erie Railroad depot at Goshen. It consists of 9[illegible] acres of excellent land, under good cultivation, lying together and bounded on one side by the Wallkill River. The dwelling house is new and commodious, and provided with the modern improvements. The place contains an abundance of fruit trees of every description, flowering plants, grape-vines, &c., and the out-buildings are spacious. This property will be exchanged, if desired, for a place near the City of New-York. Price $[illegible]. Apply to THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 166 Front-st., or to A. MAVERICK, *Daily Times* Office, New-York; or to the subscriber on the premises.

HAMPTONBURG, Nov. 1, 1854. W. H. BURRS.

TO MILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—The estate near Brockville, Canada, and about 2½ miles from the St. Lawrence River, and known as the George Mills, with about 300 acres of land, extensive water power, &c. The Mill is seven stories high, and complete. There is also a Saw Mill, Carding and Fulling Mill, two substantial Stone Dwellings, Workshops, and five smaller Dwellings. The water-fall is of 40 feet, and the property is well calculated for an extensive manufacturing establishment, of either cotton or wool, or flouring. A considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

78 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated 1 mile from the Court-House in Morristown, New-Jersey, on the Whitham Road. This location cannot be surpassed for beauty, having three elevated sites for a dwelling house, and being amply supplied with water. There are seven springs on various parts of the land, which have not failed the dry Summer, independent of which, a large brook runs through the centre. Better than half of the land is magnificently wooded, many of the trees being of an old growth, and by a woodland of choice may be made a most desirable location. On the land is a good barn, corn crib, and house for laboring man. Possession can be given at once. Apply to CHARLES LAMBERT, Morristown, New-Jersey.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF TARRYTOWN.—The late residence of PIERRE WILDEY, deceased, consisting of a large, modern-built house and about two acres of ground situated in the most eligible part of the village, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson and Highlands, and having a choice selection of fruit and ornamental trees. The above property will be sold entire, or to suit purchasers, in parcels. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of [illegible], Jr., No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York, WILLIAM A. WILDEY, Pine Landing, Tarrytown, or to MARY ANN WILDEY, on the premises.

COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—A neat cottage built in modern style, in the pleasant and healthy village of Irvington, (formerly called Dobbs' Ferry,) 23 miles from New-York, by the Hudson River Railroad, with a plot of ground 80 by 200 feet, commanding extensive views of the river, Palisades and Highlands, stocked with the choicest fruit trees; an excellent well of water. Price $[illegible]; $[illegible] of which can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply on the premises, or address, post-paid, to M. K. COUZENS, Dobbs' Ferry Post-office, N. Y.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence on Staten Island, containing one acre and a half of land, situated on the Richmond Plank road, one mile and a half from Vanderbilt's Landing. The location is very pleasant, and the grounds are beautifully laid out. On the premises is a large collection of choice fruit trees, all in good thrifty condition. There is on the place a large convenient house, carriage-house, stables, &c. For further particulars, apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 207 Pearl-st.

12 FARMS TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, OR FOR SALE—25 miles from New-York by railroad. E. D. LAW, No. 2 John-st., New-York, or G. W. DEWEY, Plainfield, New-Jersey.

TO LET.

THREE HANDSOME FAMILY HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.

Within five minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry.

THREE HOUSES, are of handsome brown-stone, on the west side of Lawrence-st., between Fulton-av. and Willoughby-st., and on the block of the Willoughby Mansion, and in a most beautiful part of the city.

The houses are new—built in the most perfect manner; parlors divided by arches, paneled ceilings, ornamental cornices, gas, bells, speaking tubes, sliding doors to arches, [illegible] marble mantels, [illegible] carved, Venetian blinds, bath rooms and water closets, with hot and cold water, [illegible], in each house. [illegible]. Rent, $[illegible]. Inquire of EDWARDS PIERREPONT, No. 27 Wall-st., or at the Houses.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of West 24th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequalled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 2 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET—With sale of furniture, wholly or in part, very low, a neat and convenient house, 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Location pleasant and desirable. Rent $600. Apply to EMERSON W. KEYES, No. 3 Everett House, corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st., or to THOMAS LAWRENCE, No. 80 Liberty-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—The three-story attic and basement house No. 302 West 18th-st., near 9th-av. Rent moderate. Can be seen from 2 o'clock till 4. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 297 West 18th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—On West side of the City near 5th-av. The house is an English basement, nearly new, and has been finished and furnished by the owner expressly for his own use. The neighborhood is good. To a small private family it will be let on favorable terms. Address Box No. 1,[illegible].

APARTMENTS TO LET—In 23d-st., and in 21st-st., near 2d-av.—convenient apartments for small genteel families. Apply at No. 1[illegible] East 21st-st.

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE TO LET—No. 1[illegible] [illegible]-st. It has all the modern improvements. To a good tenant, will be rented low. Apply to E. C. RAY, No. 30 Wall-st.

TO LUMBER, COAL AND WOOD DEALERS, or any other persons wanting one of the best locations for business—Will be let or leased for a term of years, excellent water front lots, situated on Gowanus Canal, South Brooklyn. Any portion of this property can be let, to suit the applicant. Address R. M., Times Office.

COTTAGES TO LET.—On 6th-av., No. 421, between 21st and 22d-sts., one of those desirable cottages well calculated for a small genteel family. Rent, $300 and Croton water. Also, one on 23d-st., near 6th-av., No. 84, $300 and water. Inquire of W. T. PIKE, on the premises. Immediate possession given.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Of a genteel 3-story house in a quiet and genteel neighborhood, to a small respectable family. Gas, Croton water, and bath room, with privilege in cellar and kitchen. Apply to MR. DENHAM, corner 18th-st. and 5th-av. Possession immediately.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st. and Broadway, fronting on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—Large Rooms, well lighted, in the new brick building, No. 4[illegible] Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slips. Inquire as above.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In the new building, No. 15 East 17th-st. Rooms light and airy, and easy of access. Inquire of A. F. STURTEVANT & CO., on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Two rooms 75 by 25 feet, with from 8 to 10 horse-power. Apply to YOUNG & CUTTER, No. 3[illegible] 9th-st., near Avenue D, New-York.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to F. C. HULL & SON, No. 1[illegible] Cliff-st.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES—These Grapes grow to many of them the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest Grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other Grape in appearance. Samples of the Grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also, the Roots and Vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to. W. JOHN M. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

165 CANAL STREET, NEAR VARICK.—W. & H. VAN NOTES' Stove Store—We have a large assortment of the latest patterns of stoves for sale on reasonable terms. Stoves and ranges lined with soap-stone and fire-brick, grates set and repaired, stoves put up, and pipe furnished for same. Also soap-stone griddles for sale wholesale and retail. The excellence of the griddles consists in their requiring but one greasing when used. All kinds of mason work done.

GREAT MEETING AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will address the members of the A. P. A., at the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY, Nov. 3, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The principles of the American Protestant Association and their true position in the coming election.* Appropriate music by a full band of distinguished performers. Tickets, free of charge, can be had at the door. All Protestant Republicans are invited to attend. Come early.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—LABOR TO BE HIRED.—The Managers of the House of Refuge are prepared to enter into a contract for the labor of the boys in the Institution. Applications may be made to either of the undersigned, Committee on Labor Contracts.
E. M. YOUNG, No. 37 Ferry-st.
E. G. DRAKE, Chatham Bank.
W. W. ATTERBURY, No. 34 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 71 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—WATERBURY & DYER, of the City of New-York, Auctioneers, are authorized to make sales of any and all goods in the Crystal Palace which may be entrusted to them by Exhibitors.
JOHN H. WHITE, President Crystal Palace.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1854.
In pursuance of the above appointment, we hereby give notice to all owners of goods now within the Crystal Palace, who desire to have their goods included in our catalogue sales at auction within the Palace, to forward immediately, for such sales, by mail or express, a complete invoice of each article; also an order upon the President of the Crystal Palace Association, J. H. WHITE, Esq., for the delivery of every article connected in their invoices.
The sales will be exclusively for cash, and will include goods of all descriptions within the Palace; and in order to arrange the different articles now on exhibition for sale, and to prepare catalogues for particular days of sale, the immediate attention of exhibitors is requested. The day of each sale and particulars will be found in the *New-York Journal of Commerce* and *Courier and Enquirer*.
WATERBURY & DYER, Crystal Palace Auctioneers.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1854. Store No. 38 Broad-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell, on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, November 4, 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of Mr. J. E. Cook, No. 386 Broadway, a magnificent assortment of rich rosewood parlor-sets of the latest and richest styles, in brocatelle, one, two and three colors, moquet, muslin, &c.; Voltaire, reception and reclining chairs, in brocatelle, delaine and plush; library chairs in black walnut and oak, covered in plush, &c.; cane bottoms, selected among a great rich etagere with plate glass fronts; rosewood richly carved statuary, centre, side, pier and tea tables; card tables; rosewood bookcases; secretary desks; ladies secretaries, plate glass doors, lined with satin wood; antique furniture in various sets; chiffonieres, cabinets, sideboards, music racks, mahogany, rosewood and black walnut extension dining tables, library tables in oak and black walnut; richly carved oak secretaries; chairs, easy chairs, lounges, &c., each suite. Chamber Furniture—Bedroom suites richly carved rosewood, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, nightstands, &c., style Louis XV.; also, a large assortment of black walnut, rosewood, and mahogany carved bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and pallasses; South American horse-hair mattresses, &c. Antique Furniture—Parlor sets in brocatelle, moquet and muslin; library sets in brocatelle, morocco and muslin; dining room sets in do. The above will be sold without reserve, in consequence of removal to new store, No. 654 Broadway.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD GOODS AT AUCTION. Rosewood Suites, French Plate Pier Glasses, Rosewood Etagere, Piano-Fortes, Oil Paintings and English Velvet and Brussels Carpeting.—D. S. HOUGH will sell THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, all the rich and valuable contents of house No. 72 Warren-st., near Greenwich, consisting as above of very rich rosewood suites in brocade and brocatelle, finely carved and plated rosewood side etagere, elegantly covered easy and ladies' reception chairs, 700 yards Brussels and velvet carpeting, 200 do. ingrain, magnificently framed pier glasses, lace and brocatelle curtains, handsomely painted shades and cornices, rosewood corner and side etageres, book and corner stands, gas chandeliers, massive rosewood book-case, centre tables with statuary tops, alabaster and gothic inlaid French clocks, run a year without stopping; rosewood boudoir ladies' secretary, beautifully inlaid; rosewood Melian 7-octave, Gilbert maker, warranted; also, the mantel decorations and vases, both French and Chinese; rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and bedsteads, all carved to match; fine curled horse hair mattresses, woolen blankets, counterpanes, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, ottomans, &c., gilt mirrors, curtains, enclosed sinks, common bureaus, &c., extension tables, of oak and walnut; China tea sets, cut glassware, fine Sheffield plated ware, cake basket, napkin rings, tea service and salver, coffee urn, spoons, forks, table linen, common crockery, &c. Sale positive.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., Executors sale of furniture, consisting in part of Brussels carpets, ingrain carpets, French plate pier glasses, suites of mahogany parlor furniture in brocatelle, do. in hair cloth, carved rosewood etageres, do. bookcase, rosewood marble-top centre and pier tables, mahogany marble-top tables, mahogany etagere, bronze clock and mantel ornaments, mahogany sofa and chairs in hair cloth, sewing chairs, mahogany dining and tea tables, maple and rosewood cane seat chairs, work tables, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, black walnut and rosewood cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, blankets and quilts, toilet sets, card tables, china, crockery and glassware, black walnut and painted washstands, black walnut plate glass bookcases, writing desk, mahogany wardrobes, bookcase, secretary, mahogany tufted Voltaire chairs, a large and general assortment of Kitchen furniture, parlor, hall and kitchen stove, &c. Also, carved rosewood piano-forte, made by Traver; carved rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering.

E. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, &c.—THIS DAY (Friday), at 10 o'clock, at No. 53 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton, E. C. KEMP will sell at auction as above, a very large assortment of furniture, which is particularly worthy the attention of housekeepers, as the furniture is of good quality and will be sold without reserve, and consists of one handsome piano forte, rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, cut glassware, extension dining tables, silver-plated cut bottle castors, window shades, gilt and oval glasses and mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, library and secretary bookcases, oil paintings, marble top centre and pier tables, mahogany and other bedsteads, curled horse-hair mattresses, palliasses, cane-seat chairs, kitchen furniture, &c.
PIANO-FORTES.—At 12 o'clock will be sold several elegant rosewood piano-fortes of excellent tone and finish, particularly worthy the attention of those in want of superior instruments. May be examined previous to sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.—FRIDAY, Nov. 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
$1,000 seven per cent. Income Bond of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, due 1863. Interest payable May 1 and November 1, in New-York. $1,000.
$2,000 first mortgage seven per cent. Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, due 1872. Interest payable April 1 and October 1, in New-York. $1,000 each.
12 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co. .... $100 each.
20 shares Mexican Ocean Mail and Inland Co. .... $100 each.
20 shares Third Avenue Railroad Co. .... $100 each.
100 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co. .... $50 each.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND HAND CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, TWO PIANO-FORTES, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 53 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of new and second hand furniture, from a dealer who is giving up the business, it will comprise every description of rosewood and mahogany furniture such as mahogany French bedsteads, bookcases, wardrobes, secretaries, tete-a-tete sofas, couches, mahogany chairs, dining and extension tables, Voltaire chairs, rocking chairs, French plate and plain mirrors, hair mattresses, dressing and plain bureaus, carpets and oilcloths. Also, a large quantity of second hand furniture, from a family who are removing, embracing everything in the housekeeping line, all of which must be sold at this sale. N. B.—There will be no postponement on any account.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.
BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW, (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 65 Franklin-st., near Broadway, mortgage sale of household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, New-York make, of Boston tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, on suites, rosewood centre-tables, gilt frame mirrors, chamber furniture, hair mattresses, palliasses, hat-stands, English oil cloth, window shades, bolsters and pillows, French bedsteads, marble-top furniture, chairs, rockers, easy-chairs, ottomans, curtains, together with furniture of nine rooms, all having been in use about four months, in excellent condition; also, the kitchen furniture, &c., &c. A cash deposit will be required from all purchasers, and goods to be removed immediately, by order of mortgagee.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.
BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 62 Morton-st., near Spring.—MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, Boston make; brocatelle parlor furniture, velvet, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, several suites of enameled chamber furniture, black walnut and cottage bedsteads, rosewood centre tables, window shades, oil cloth, hair mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, together with the usual variety found in a three-story house the whole having been in use about a year. Also, kitchen furniture, including stoves, crockery, oil cloth, with the usual variety. Cash deposits will be required from all purchasers, and goods to be removed immediately.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., THIS DAY, Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF FURS—Comprising a magnificent and costly stock of superior goods, made up expressly for City retail trade, the stock of a manufacturer retiring from business, consisting of Hudson Bay sable victorines and capes, pelerines, victorines, brown marten, stone marten, Siberian squirrel, lustred lynx, mink tabs, &c., do Russian fitch marten, &c., gloves, muffs, cuffs, children's ermine, do. stone marten, cardinals, spencers, &c., &c., all made up in the best manner.
Also, about 100 robes of bear, coon, wolf fur, Maltese cat, buffalo, angora, &c.

BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LUMBER, LEASE, FIXTURES, &c.—Will be sold by BAKER & WEEKS on FRIDAY the 10th of Nov., 1854, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Bethune and West-sts., the entire stock of lumber, consisting of pine, spruce and chestnut timber, white pine and yellow pine, hemlock, white-wood, black walnut and boxwood boards, locust and chestnut posts, wall strips, &c., buildings, timber racks, sheds, &c. Sale without reserve. For further particulars see catalogues (which will be ready on Wednesday, 8th inst.), apply to the Auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st., or to Clark & Cornwall, Attorneys for the Assignees, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.

JOHN KEESE, Auctioneer.
BISHOP WAINWRIGHT'S LIBRARY.—LYMAN & CO. will sell this valuable and extensive collection on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, and the following evenings of the week—the catalogue (now in press) will embrace the most important works in Theology, Divinity and Biblical Literature; also, a very choice collection of Standard English Works, Cathedral and Sacred Music, &c. Mr. JOHN KEESE will be the Auctioneer. The books are now arranged for examination at the extensive salesrooms, No. 377 Broadway.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 386 Broadway, second door from Walker, a splendid assortment of fancy goods, consisting in part of Parisian marble and bronze clocks, shades and stands; real bronze by Mene, richly ornamented and decorated; French vases and tete-a-tete tea sets, card receivers, bisque ware, Bohemian glassware, decanters, tumblers, &c.; ladies' ebony inlaid workboxes, dressing cases, traveling companions, jewel caskets, &c., &c.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.
BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 286 Broadway, (up-stairs,) between Franklin and Leonard-sts.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, sale of valuable English and American Standard Literature, comprising many very valuable works, Medical, &c., Fine Atlases, Standard American Authors, &c. Sales to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.
Sales of Libraries preparing.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION.—PETER PARKS, store No. 78 Nassau-st., will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday), Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock, five cases Daleno & Son's superior roots in lots to suit purchasers, consisting of Amaryllis, Lonicera, Hyacinth, Crown Imperials, Tulips, Jonquils, Narcissus, Gladiolus, &c., &c.

PUBLIC SALE, TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.—By order of the Middletown and Shrewsbury Steamboat Transportation Company.—The new and elegant steamer OCEAN WAVE, built in the best manner, 150 feet long, 25 feet 6 inches beam, 7 feet hold; Custom-House measure, 316 tons; *inner work finished in the best manner*, both as to convenience and workmanship, with hurricane deck saloons, neatly fitted up, and furnished with *life-preservers life-boats and yawl-boat*, suitable for a passenger boat of her class. Has a engine, 5 feet stroke, 34 inches cylinder; Stephens' patent cut-off, wrought-iron shafts; boiler large size, with double return, with water bottom, by Birbeck, Pusman & Co. *In use about ten weeks, and is admirably adapted for a sea boat or excursion boat.*
The boat, with all her fixtures, will be positively sold on Saturday, Nov. 11, 1854, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the wharf where she now lies, at Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J. The property to be free of all liens.
Advertised by order of the Company.
E. ALLEN, Jr., Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

BARKER & ELLIOTT, Auctioneers.
LAST SALE OF THE SEASON OF SPLENDID VILLA SITES in West Flushing, on FRIDAY, Nov. 3, 1854, at two o'clock, on the Ground. If stormy, the sale will take place on Monday, 6th. Title indisputable. Printed abstracts will be furnished each purchaser, free of charge. TERMS—Ten per cent. on the day of sale, the balance in monthly payments of five per cent. or upwards, until the whole (with interest) is paid in; or one-half may be paid in cash and the other half may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years, at 7 per cent.
Persons wishing to attend the sale, will take the steamboat *Island City*, at 1 o'clock, from Fulton Market-slip, which will connect with the cars of the Flushing Railroad, at Hunter's Point, direct for West Flushing. Persons living on the east part of the City, can take the Tenth-st. Ferry to Green Point, or the Twenty-third st. Ferry to Penny Bridge, and there take the Railroad to West Flushing. Stages also leave Peck-slip and Grand-st. Ferries in Williamsburg, every half hour passing West Flushing.
For Free Tickets, for the day of sale, with maps and further particulars, apply to
BARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 2 Nassau-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
Or A. P. Smith, No. 444 Sth-av.; Macfarlan & Merritt, No. 40 3d-av.; J. L. Burnett, No. 344 Broome-st., (up-stairs;) V. Lamo, No. 25 Bowery; M. N. Y.; Weeks & Smith, No. 27 Fulton-st.; S. F. Capwell, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn; J. T. Ruscio, No. 160 Grand-st., or Edward Ford, 8th-st., corner of South 6th-st., Williamsburg; or W. A. Van Houten, Flushing-av., near Franklin-av., Green Point.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—GEORGE COOK will sell TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 364 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., the balance of the assignee's stock of furniture, consisting of a large assortment of parlor, dining room and chamber furniture; also, several enameled or painted chamber furniture, which will be sold without regard to previous advances; also China and silver plated ware, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, a superior piano forte, and one second hand melodeon. Regular auction sales every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY. Every facility will be afforded to purchasers for boxing, shipping, &c., at a moderate charge.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS—Is respectfully called to our justly celebrated CELESTIAL PIANOS, which excel all others for power, sweetness and purity of tone. Manufactured only by us.
Pianos to let with privilege of purchasing.
ELY & MUNGER, No. 321 Broadway.
N. B.—The triple-stringed Celestial Piano is now ready for exhibition.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A superior $300 7-octave Rosewood PIANO-FORTE for sale for $225, excellent tone, metallic frame, round corner, by the best City makers, and fully guaranteed, is perfect every way, not three months in use. The owner is going to Cuba. It can be seen at No. 151 Chambers-st., from 9 till 1 o'clock, for three days.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—Unrivaled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted.
GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—An excellent 6½-octave Rosewood Piano, and Stool, for sale, but little used, and fully warranted. Will be sold at a great deduction. A second-hand Piano taken in exchange. Inquire of A. WEBB, No. 103 West Broadway, near White-st., up-stairs.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 245 West 26th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the Æolian and all the best improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy for cash.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES with new grand action. Also Carhart & Needham's Melodeons. Sole agency, No. 341 Broadway. LINCOLN & THOMPSON.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE,—ALBANY, July 25, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.
These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer, but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1854.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of November next, from 12 o'clock M., till 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

STOCK FOR SALE—For unimproved property, $10,000 of stock in a manufacturing company in this City, paying 10 per cent. dividend. Also, a first-class house in 4th-st., renting for $1,550. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

$60,000 TO LOAN—ON DIAMONDS, Watches, jewelry, cigars, or bought for cash. Business notes, City stock, bonds and mortgages negotiated, real estate bought and sold and exchanged. CHEESEMAN, BRISTED & CO., Brokers, 23 John-st., cor. Nassau.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 4, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
ap7 '54-lawly* D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
s16 '52-lawlyF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMEN'S BANK of Washington County, at Salem, Washington County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
s16 '52-lawlyF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank. DANIEL B. ST. JOHN,
d2 '52-lawlyF Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st.
Interest at Six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.
Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.
GALEN S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of LUGAR & OWEN, as Proprietors of the Catharine Ferry Line of Omnibuses, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JEREMIAH G. LUGAR, DANIEL OWEN.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP.—A Copartnership is this day formed for the purpose of continuing the Omnibus Business known as the Catharine Ferry Line of Omnibuses, under the firm of JENNINGS & CO.
AARON JENNINGS,
DAVID B. JOHNSTON.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of McILVAIN & ORR is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by either of the partners. WM. S. McILVAIN, HUGH ORR.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of McILVAIN & YOUNG, and will continue the business of Seedsmen and Florists at No. 7 John-st., as heretofore.
WM. S. McILVAIN, I. H. YOUNG.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The copartnership of RUMSEY, SNEDEKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. W. RUMSEY retiring from the same.
J. W. RUMSEY,
WM. SNEDEKER,
JAMES KING,
E. F. COOK.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WM. SNEDEKER & CO., and will continue the business of Importers and Jobbers of Hosiery and Dry Goods, as heretofore, at No. 72 Cedar st.
WM. SNEDEKER,
JAMES KING,
EDM'D F. COOK.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.
HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled	$22
GOLD WATCHES, from	$30 to $00
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10 to 00
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated	18 to 00
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	5 to 00

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TO TARGET EXCURSIONISTS.—Handsome prizes, consisting of all the usual articles, in new and beautiful styles, furnished at the lowest prices, by SQUIRE, LANDER & Co., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

MOSLEY'S STEEL PENS.—*These superior and justly celebrated Pens are too well known to require comment.* The manufacturers beg to inform the trade that they have appointed as agents for the sale of these Pens (by wholesale only) RICHARD MOSLEY & CO., No. 26 John-st., New-York, Importers of Stationery, Fancy Goods, Bibles, &c. The public can be supplied at all Stationers, &c.

CHOICE TEAS AND FAMILY GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety, constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices, at ROWLEY'S, Nos. 329 and 331 Greenwich-st.

GOLD LEAF, GOLD LEAF.—FOIL AND BRONZES.—A large assortment of excellent quality, for sale at the manufactory on as favorable terms as any in market. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. PLATT & HOOPER, No. 65 Beekman-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250 (on Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and the proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And there every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.
For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor Aouse, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. P. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail free of postage to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

NOS. 237 GRAND AND 171 BOWERY.—TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS AND CAPTAINS.—Please apply early for HENRY PHILLIPS's new invented patent MEDICATED FUR CHEST PROTECTOR, for the cure of Asthma, Coughs and Colds, and all kinds of diseases of the Chest, which has been so highly recommended by the greatest physicians, both in Europe and America, as he has made for the Fall trade 1,000 dozen at very low prices. No. 1, $4 50; No. 2, $6; No. 3, $8; all in 1 dozen boxes. One skin can be added at our wholesale department at the retail price. All our skins are stamped with our name and address. HENRY PHILLIPS.
AGENTS FOR BROADWAY.—RUSHTON & CO., NESBITT, SCRIBNER & CO., F. GREEN and JOHN MEEKAM, Wholesale Druggists; F. HALL & CO., Hosiers; HALL & CO., Hatters. Agents wanted.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Seventh edition—245 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Bond-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Dee Book and New-Brunswick Times.*

COLIC IN INFANTS—Is a very distressing complaint, often disturbing the slumbers and exciting the sympathies of the household. Laudanum and other injurious anodynes are commonly resorted to for relief, but often prove worse than the disease, producing constipation and sometimes death. Dr. ROBERTS' COLIC MIXTURE for infants affords immediate relief from pain, procures refreshing slumber, and acts gently on the bowels. It is always safe and reliable. Price 25 cents. Sold at RING'S No. 192 Broadway; RUSHTON'S corner Broadway and Canal-st.; ANDERSON & McCLAY, corner Fulton and Water-sts.; and by Druggists generally. Sold at wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 20 Warren-st.

DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES—The most safe and pleasant remedy for Colds, Coughs, and Consumption ever known. New cases of cures are found in almost every city and village, that surprise the most incredulous. Let all try it. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., wholesale agents. Sold by all the Druggists. WM. BENNE, General Agent, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of danger. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—14th edition, 243 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 131 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 403 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. MACK CAN BE CONSULTED in his speciality at No. 60 White-st., four doors west of Broadway, from 9 to 1, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. Dr. MACK'S remedies for females sold by him only. Prices from $3 to $5.

A DEE'S INFALLIBLE FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY.—Is found to be an unfailing cure for this most distressing complaint wherever it has been tried. One bottle effects a cure. Price $1. For sale at the offices, No. 211 Centre-st. and No. 207 Fulton-st.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh lot of Blair's celebrated GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, which are for sale wholesale and retail. Also, Dodd's compound BONESET CANDY—the best remedy for coughs, &c.
JOHN B. DODD, No. 182 6th-av., below 13th-st.

DR. POWELL, PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—Has practiced twenty years in this City. His "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his office; also, beautiful Artificial Eyes. At home from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 368 Broadway.

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL—Parts supplied true to nature, and children's teeth regulated by T. E. KENNEY, No. 181 4th-av., near 11th-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.
C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Bankers, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1854.
INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1854—On the following Securities will be paid at this office, viz.:
Bonds of the New-York Central Railroad.
Debt Certificates of the New-York Central Railroad.
Bonds Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad, issued Nov 1, 1852.
Bonds Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad, issued May 1, 1852.
Bonds Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad, issued April 4, 1849.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1854.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on the 6th Nov. next. The first installment (of fifty dollars on each share) of the increased capital stock will be entitled to the same dividend as the old stock. The second installment (of fifty dollars on each share) of the increased capital stock will be payable on the same day. By order of the Board. C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen per cent. payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
W. C. KELLOGG, Secretary.

OFFICE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 56 Bowery, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after FRIDAY, 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. By order.
PHILIP ROGERS, Sec.

BOWERY BANK.—The President and Directors of the BOWERY BANK have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th instant. The transfer books will be closed until the 9th instant, inclusive.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY of the City of New-York, have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. out of the cash earnings of the Company for the last three months, payable on the 9th November, 1854. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date. By order of the Board.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 6th day of November next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th proximo. JOHN T. B MAXWELL, Acting Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest falling due 1st Nov., on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the Coupons at the Mechanics' Bank.
E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS ON THE PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD BONDS—Due Nov. 1, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 36 Exchange-place. GEO. C. BESTOR, President.

GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, &C.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.
CHARLES FULLER, NO. 299 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, KEROSENE OIL and SPIRITS TURPENTINE, &c.

COAL.

COAL.—I am now selling the best quality of Red Ash Coal at $7 per ton, weight warranted or forfeit the Coal. Low from boats, PETER CLINTON, corner King and Greenwich-sts., 20th-st. and 9th-av.

FURNITURE.

H. F. FARRINGTON, ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, AT THE MANUFACTORY, Nos. 40 and 42 Wooster-st.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—Notice is hereby given that THOMAS C. BROWN and HENRY DEMAREST, partners, trading under the name of BROWN & DEMAREST, of Jersey City, New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their partnership estate for the equal benefit of their creditors; and that the said THOMAS C. BROWN and HENRY DEMAREST have severally this day made an assignment of their individual estates to the subscriber for the equal benefit of their respective creditors; and that the creditors of said firm and the creditors of said THOS. C. BROWN and of said HENRY DEMAREST, must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, to the subscriber, within three months.—Dated Oct. 13, A. D., 1854. JOHN J. BROWN, Assignee.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open on CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
United States Mail and Express route.
Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago (corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)
First—St. Louis Day Express .... 8 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express .... 10 P. M.
Trains run direct to Alton (258 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers.
WINCHESTER AND REINDEER.
(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains) through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.
TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 14 HOURS.
The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will observe the important advantage of this.
AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.
Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.
NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.
AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.
AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also, with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.
R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

NEW WIDE GAUGE ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO ROCHESTER—The ROCHESTER AND GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and in connection with the Buffalo, Corning, and N. Y. and N. Y. and E R. R., forms a direct route from New-York to Rochester.
The directness of this route, together with the superior comfort afforded by the wide cars, renders it by far the most desirable between the above named cities.
Tickets can be procured at the N. Y. and E. R. R. Ticket Office, foot Duane-st., and at No. 193 Broadway, also in Jersey City.
Baggage checked through.
Freights will be transported between New-York and Rochester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard thereto can be obtained by calling upon the General Freight Agent of the N. Y. and E. R. R., Erie Building, or C. S. TAPPAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 193 Broadway.
No Trains on the R. C. and N. Y. R. R., on Sunday.
J. A. REDFIELD, Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—6 A. M., Express Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Second*—9:30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo Chicago, and St. Louis. *Third*—3:30 P. M., Express Mail from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Fourth*—3 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky and stations on Mad River Railroad. *Fifth*—8:30 P. M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, Sept. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passengers at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Trains 12 M. Express Train 4:30 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; and Way Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. For Peekskill at 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. The Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers take at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.
OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Sept. 4, 1854—Leave New-York for Easton 8 o'clock A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. for Somerville (way) at 5:30 P. M., by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING, from Pier No. 2 North River, connecting at Elizabethtown with trains by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st. RETURNING—Will leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton,) at 6:15 and 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Somerville (way train,) at 6:35 A. M. NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M.; Elizabethport at 7:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3 and 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES—Leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. Fare $3 25 in 1st; $2 75 in 2d, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M. The New-Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M., at $2, stopping at all way-stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati (at $18) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River depot, Chambers-st. at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1.30 P. M.; Burlington, 5 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 6 P. M., and at Montreal at 9 P. M., same day. 9 A. M. Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock; Burlington at 11.30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburgh or Montreal early next morning. Steamboat, leaving at 4 and 5 P. M., will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal, and Ogdensburgh, same day.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st.
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by car to Camden; fare $3. Express line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD—THROUGH LINE TO NEW-LONDON AND NORWICH—Morning and Night.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, trains will leave New-Haven at 11½ A. M. and 7:10 P. M. for New-London and Norwich on arrival of the 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from New-York. Returning, trains will leave Norwich at 3 A. M., and 12½ P. M. for New-London, New-Haven and New-York. RICHARD E. DOWD, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash, whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.
TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. C. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Gouverneur S. Lawrence,	Dominic Dow,	John C. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Blunt,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jno. Caswell, Jr.,	James G. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	W. C. Gamble,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Howe,	

ROBERT S. HOWE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 45 Fulton, opposite corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible]
WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 Wall-st.—4th Month, 28th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible]
GEO. S. FOX, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 4 Wall-st., opposite New-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000,
with a large surplus.
This Company insure against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates.
JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, L. I.—Offices No. 344 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and in New-York, corner of William and John-sts. Cash Capital $200,000. Insures against loss by Fire. STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE.—Black, 15¼ hands high, 7 years old, kind in saddle or single harness, or under the saddle, perfectly sound, of superb style and action, and only sold because the owner has one too many. May be seen between 1 and 3 o'clock, at the stables in 16th-st., opposite Irving-place.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Will be sold on MONDAY, 6th instant, at the New-York Horse Bazaar, No. 31 *Crosby-st., at 12 o'clock*, a pair of bay horses, kind in single and double harness, about 15 hands high, the property of a gentleman who sells for want of use.

FINE SORREL MARE FOR SALE.—Six years old, 15 hands, to be sold immediately, as the gentleman is about leaving for the South, and has no further use for her. *To be seen at No. 191 Mercer-st. Price, $90.*

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.
R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., FOR FALL TRADE.—McGORTY & TILEY, No. 148 Broadway, near Liberty-st., offer for sale, their entire stock of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., at retail for cash at wholesale prices.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships comprising this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——— BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, £35 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Sept. 30	1854	Wednesday, Sept. 20	1854
Saturday, Oct. 14	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 4	1854
Saturday, Oct. 28	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 18	1854
Saturday, Nov. 11	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 1	1854
Saturday, Nov. 25	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 15	1854
Saturday, Dec. 9	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 29	1854
Saturday, Dec. 23	1854	Wednesday, Dec. 13	1854
		Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.
Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Fitch;
These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
EUROPA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 25
AFRICA, Harrison, " New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 1
NIAGARA, Leitch, " Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 8
ARABIA, Judkins, " New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 15
AMERICA, Lang, " Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 22
ASIA, Lott, " New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 29
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.
For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Co. of Nicaragua, Proprietors. The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, Capt. E. W. TURNER, (2,000 tons burden,) will leave from Pier No. 3, North River at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Nov. 13, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
Letter Bag made up at the office. Letters 25 cents per half ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States mails. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, commander, will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, from pier foot of Beach-st., North River.
Freight for interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, "James Cassidy & Co.," will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., agents, No. 31 Broadway. N. B.—The CAHAWBA, E. W. SHUFELDT, commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail SATURDAY, Nov. 25. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—Carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for Mobile.
Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Goods for the interior will be forwarded free of commissions. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.
N. B.—The CAHAWBA, E. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail SATURDAY, Nov. 25, 1854. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship's sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.
The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES—No. 251 BROADWAY.—The Avery Sewing Machine Company desire to call the attention of all manufacturers of clothing, and the public generally, to their improved Sewing Machine. This Machine received the First Premium at the Crystal Palace, and the Patent has recently been purchased by the French Government, who use the Machine in their extensive manufacture of Army and Navy clothing. For the manufacture of Bags and all other sewing, where great strength of stitch is required, this Machine has no rival. Its simplicity of construction, its cheapness, and the great durability and beauty of its stitch are qualities which cannot fail to recommend it to every one. It is moreover free from all infringement and controversy, and all persons desiring Sewing Machines for any variety of cloth or leather work, or for binding hats, will find a Machine that will suit them, at the Office of the AVERY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY No. 251 Broadway New-York.

THE TUTTLE MANUFACTURING CO., of Naugatuck, Conn., having removed their depot from Nos. 25 and 27 John-st., to the store of JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., No. 32 Dey-st., (with whom they have made arrangements for the entire sale of their goods,) are now prepared to offer to the trade their manufactures of solid shank Hoes of all kinds, Hay and Manure Forks, Potato and Manure Hooks, Sluice and Garden Rakes, Scuffling Forks, &c., &c., on the most favorable terms. All orders addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention, and the jobbing trade are earnestly requested to call and examine the goods. JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
Sole Agents Tuttle Manufacturing Co.,
No. 32 Dey-st., New-York.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c., &c., &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire proof buildings to be erected, at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to
COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 189 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its decided superiority over other Zincs of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign; dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, good body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN LIDDLE against JOSEPH D. ANDREWS and JAMES McNIECE.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 37 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 7, 1854.
MANN, BODMAN & PIERSON,
a27-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN D. WILSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. MILLER & DEVLIN, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of April next.—Dated Sept. 26, 1854.
JOSEPHINE P. WILSON, CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, } Administrators.
o6-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WASHBURN, late of the City of New-York, Clergyman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, Esqs., No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the twenty-first day of September, 1854.
FREDERICK L. WASHBURN, Administrator.
s28-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DOMMES JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers at their place of business, No. 2 Washington Market, West side, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, June 12, 1854.
JOHN COMMIS, JOHN NIX.
je13-law6mF*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.
SEALED PROPOSALS—For the erection of a new three-story brick building, for a Hospital, to be erected *at Ward's Island, will be received at the Office of the Commissioners* of Emigration, No. 76 Franklin-st., (where the plans and specifications may now be seen,) until next Wednesday, the 8th inst. *The Commissioners reserving to themselves the right to reject such proposals as may not be deemed for the interest of the Commission.*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF AVENUE A, from 86th-st. to 90th-st., where it strikes the East River, in said City.—We the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (2d story front room,) in the City, on or before the 4th day of November, 1854.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 13th of November, 1854.
Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 5th day of December, 1854.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by this Assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of Avenue A, between the northerly side of 86th street and the East River.
And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land, bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and Avenue B, and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and the First Avenue, as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
EDWARD C. WEST, ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, GEORGE B. BALDWIN, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THE NINTH-AVENUE, from Bloomingdale-road to 155th-st., in said City.
We, the Commissioners of estimate and assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to-wit:
First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 13th day of November, 1854.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 2d day of December, 1854.
Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 23d day of December, 1854.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by this assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of the 9th-av., between the northerly side of 59th-st. and the southerly side of 155th-st.
And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between 8th-av. and the 9th-av., and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between the 9th-av. and the 10th-av., as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, GERSHOM COHEN, JOHN O'KEEFE, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTIETH-STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to-wit:
First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story front room), in the City, on or before the 11th day of November, 1854.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 20th day of November, 1854.
Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 15th day of December, 1854.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land, situate in the said City, between the easterly side of the 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 80th-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, EDMOND GROSS, TERENCE McGUIRE, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTY-FIRST STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 25th day of November, 1854.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 6th day of December, 1854.
Third—That the abstract of said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of December, 1854.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land, situate in the said City, between the easterly side of the 5th-av., and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 81st-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, ARTHUR T. MILLS, ABRAHAM MOORE, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT and FREDERICK C. GEBHARD against WILLIAM S. HENDERSON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 125 and 127 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and eighty-three dollars and twelve cents, with interest from the 8th day of March, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 25, 1854.
A. M. HART, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed on the 25th day of October, 1854, in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. A. M. HART, Plaintiffs' Att'y.
o27-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of Albany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GIBSON, late of the City of Albany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 167 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of December next.—Dated Albany, May 30, 1854. ALEXANDER L. VAN BUREN, Administrator.
je2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN TREADWELL, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. SOPHRONIA TREADWELL, in Hicks-st., between Summit and Carroll-sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated July 27, 1854.
SOPHRONIA TREADWELL, RALPH C. EVLETH, } Administrators.
jy28-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSIAH BEESLEY, late of the City of New-York, painter, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the place of JOSEPH O. DORR, No. 280 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 4, 1854.
JOSEPH O. DORR, Administrator.
PHEBE ANN BEESLEY, Administratrix.
my5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FOOTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Amherst Wight, No. 289 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1854.
CATHARINE FOOTE, Executrix.
CHARLES B. FOOTE, FRANCIS O'BRIEN, } Executors.
s15-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS C. HAMERSLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 5 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of September, 1854.
JOHN W. HAMERSLY, Administrator.
s28-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES NEWCOMBE, late of the City of New-York, Florist, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. [illegible]
A. R. BELKNAP, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

(Advertisement.)

PEALON'S PARISIAN LOTION.—It is hard to say whether this extraordinary cosmetic is most useful in Winter or in Summer. Not only does it preserve the delicateness and softness of the skin in defiance of old Boreas, but it also dissipates, in an incredibly short space of time, every trace of tan or freckles which the sun and country air may have left on the complexion. Ladies returning from spas or the seaside will find it invaluable for restoring the pearly transparency of the skin; and we would advise them to lose no time in sending to PEALON's establishment, St. Nicholas Hotel, for the supply of the article. Also, for sale by all the fancy stores in the City and country.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Most of the pretended remedies for fever and ague are of little value. DESHLER's pills never fail. All other remedies are bitter and nauseous. DESHLER's pills are perfectly free from taste. Most other remedies are composed of calomel, arsenic, or quinine. DESHLER's pills are free from either, and may be safely taken by old or young. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Now is the time for all who intend to have a home of their own, or to commence housekeeping in the Spring, to make a move in that direction by securing a well-located and desirable site for a homestead. The last sale for the season at West Flushing takes place on Friday, the 3d inst. Tickets, and all particulars, can be obtained of BAKER & ELLIOTT, No. 9 Nassau-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ THE EVENING the books of registration for GOLDSMITH's cheap classes in Penmanship finally close, at No. 562 Broadway. Each pupil will have three months for the completion of the course. Remember, a full course of lessons from GOLDSMITH for $2 50. See card in another column. Book-keeping reduced to half price.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly recruits the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to J. S. ASPINWALL,) No. 68 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 276 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

GAS FIXTURES!! GAS FIXTURES!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of JAMES G. MOFFET, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block West of Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

☞ DESHLER's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Pills may be obtained, wholesale or retail, at the Dépôt, No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

Literary.

☞ It is said that out of 400 young men just now seeking British Government employment, only 30 could pass the following examination, simple as it is, viz.: To write a good business note; take down a paragraph from a standard author from dictation; write out the names of the different counties in England, and exhibit a knowledge of the four first rules of Arithmetic. Of the incompetents it is said that the majority were offshoots of the aristocracy, and not of the middle class whom CORBETT used to conjure to "turn away their eyes from Somerset-house."

☞ A street-sweeper of Portman-square lately died, leaving a handsome fortune, all acquired in the business of the broom. A street-sweeper, regularly at his post, is the observed of observers, and grows into the public confidence. He is preferred for holding horses, and is trusted with errands. We (*Examiner*) had once occasion for the services of a man high in the profession who exercises his broom in Cavendish-square, and a deputy appearing in his place, it was explained with due solemnity that the principal had been sent for by the Spanish Ambassador!

☞ A benevolent man, who proves his wish to save time by throwing it away on foolish calculations, has discovered that in forty years a snuff-taker devotes twenty-four months to blowing his nose! In the same time he has also spent, we have calculated, eighteen months in putting on his stockings and pulling them off again.

☞ The Cardinal-Vicar of Rome has issued an edict in which, after attributing the cholera to the sins of the Romans, he directs that the finger of St. Peter, the arm of St. Rea, the heart of St. Charles, and other relics, shall be exposed to the adoration of the faithful, in order to avert the wrath of the Almighty.

☞ The Marquis of Westminster once possessed a diamond for which the East India Company offered £30,000; and yet this diamond, when submitted to public auction, only fetched rather more than £7,000.

OUTRAGE.—We are very sorry to learn that on Thursday evening the windows of Rev. Mr. LONSDELL's house at Laprairie were broken by some miscreants. This seems only part of a regular system of outrages, the windows of the Church of England Chapel in that village where Mr. L. officiates having been repeatedly broken, and attempts made, since they have been closed with shutters, to wrench them off in order to demolish the windows. We still more regret to learn that the authorities of the village, though applied to, have taken no effective steps to detect and arrest the perpetrators of these disgraceful acts or to prevent their repetition. Such supineness on their part, will, there is reason to apprehend, lead to retaliation.—*Montreal Gazette, Oct. 30.*

FROM VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—The Salem *Gazette*, of yesterday, reports that a letter received in that city from Puget's Sound by the last Pacific mail, states that a fleet of five French and four English man-of-war were at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, in the early part of September. They were probably watching for Russian ships of war and commerce.

Delirium tremens has more than doubled, according to the Montreal *Medical Chronicle*, its percentage among the troops, during the last thirty years, and the ratio of deaths to the whole number of cases, is increased one-third.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

Steamer	Leaves	For	Day
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 21
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 21
St. Louis	Havre	New-York	Oct. 25
America	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 28
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 1
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 1
Washington	New-York	Bremen, &c.	Nov. 4
George Law	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. 6
Prometheus	New-York	New-Orleans	Nov. 7
Hermann	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 8
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Black Warrior	New-York	Hav. and N. O.	Nov. 9
Pacific	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
Star of the West	New-York	San Juan	Nov. 13
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 15
City of Manch'r	Philadelphia	Liverpool	Nov. 15
St. Louis	New-York	Havre	Nov. 18

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 1, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, JOSEPH O. MARTELIN to VIRGINIA WHITE, both of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 1, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, Mr. EDWARD W. COLLIN to Miss MARY C. PHILLIPS, only daughter of Archibald Phillips, Esq., all of New-York.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 1, by Rev. J. E. Spaulding, Mr. WM. A. ROBINSON, of Durham, Conn., to Miss FRELOVE E. MAYNARD, of Middletown, Conn.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 1, at the Church of the Redeemer, by Rev. Francis Peck, HERMANN A. DELIUS to ANN MARIA, eldest daughter of John Mayer, both of Brooklyn.

In Rahway, on Wednesday, Nov. 1, by Rev. R. W. Peet, THOS. MASON, of this City, to JANE E., eldest daughter of John Pearson, Esq., of Rahway.

At Birmingham, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 1, by Rev. Mr. Cone, T. E. DE FOREST to VINNIE H., daughter of Hawkins Bassett.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 2, of dyspepsia, HENRY LA VILLA, only daughter of Hawkins and Maria H. Agnew, aged 19 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 128 Charlton-st., without further notice. Her remains will be taken on Saturday morning to Mount Pleasant, N. Y., for interment.

In this City, on Thursday morn., Nov. 2, after a long and painful illness, MARION EMMINS, wife of Isaac L. Price, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 10 Bangor-place.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 1, Miss RACHEL COMBINE, aged 18 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further invitation, at her late residence, No. 12 Jones-st., between 13th and 14th-sts., on Friday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 2, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN BRIAN, aged 78 years.

Her remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 1, suddenly, of disease of the heart, DWIGHT ANDREWS, Esq.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-day (Friday), at 3 P. M., from his late residence, corner of Hudson and Bleecker, Brooklyn, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

At Chicago, Mich., on Wednesday, Nov. 1, WILLIAM W. SURGUR, formerly of this City.

At San Francisco, on Friday, Sept. 15, in the 30th year of his age, WILLIAM J. CLARK, Jr., son of Theodore Clarke, of this City.

Sales of 1854 Stocks.—Nov. 2.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	94	50 Galena & C. R. R. M	97
1,000 do	94	200 Harlem Railroad	25
1,000 Reg. Int. Bds	82	5 Ch. & RIVER	73
1,000 do	82	100 do	73
1,000 Erie Sinking Fd	84	100 Erie Railroad	41
1,000 Hud. Riv. Int'l. Bds	101	100 do	bm 41
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. 6s	89	100 do	41
1,000 do	89	100 do	c 41
12,000 do	bc 89	100 do	s10 41
13,000 do	89	100 do	s30 41
1,000 do	89	100 do	s10 41
5,000 N. Y. C. RR. 6s	94	100 do	b30 41
500 do	94	150 do	s3 41
15 Union Bank	80	100 do	41
20 N. Y. & N. H. ex div	274	50 do	b3 41
20 Amer. Ex. Bk. ex div	109	100 do	b3 41
10 Hanover Bank	98	100 do	c 41
50 Bingr. Trans. Co.	s30	212	100 do	41
400 do	c	21	125 do	41
20 Metropolitan Bank	108	100 do	41
10 Central Bank	60	50 do	c 41
50 Canton Co.	s3	30½	50 do	s30 41
100 N. Jersey Zinc Co.	b30	42	200 Reading Railroad	s3 70½
1400 Pa. & Lehigh C. Co.	s3	2	200 do	b30 71
100 Cumberland Coal Co.	c	32½	100 do	s3 70½
1200 Gold Hill Mine	b30	3	50 do	b3 71
50 N. Y. Central R. R.	84	100 do	b 71
100 do	b60	85	50 Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	57
27 do	84	100 do	b3	69
36 Mich. Cen. R. R.	84	50 Panama Railroad	90½
10 Mich. South. Cons'n	75		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	90	10 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84½
13,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. 6s	89½	100 do	85
1,000 Har. Int'l. S. ex div	82	100 Cumberland Coal Co.	29½
15 Pass. of New-York	105	50 Reading Railroad	b30 71½
100 Wic. Transit Co.	98	21½	100 do	71½
200 Erie Railroad	42	200 do	b60 71½
50 do	b30	42½	200 do	b30 71
100 Hud. Riv. Railroad	34½	100 do	b3 70½
50 do	36	50 Harlem Railroad	26½
5 do	37½		

THURSDAY, Nov. 2—P. M.

The Imports of Foreign Merchandise entered at this port for the month of October were:

In dutiable goods, consumption direct	$7,045,071
Dutiable goods, warehoused	3,210,646
Free goods	1,099,227
Total entries	$10,949,444
Against entries, October, 1853	11,920,423
Decrease in October of this year	$970,979

There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver to the amount of $68,654. The amount of Goods withdrawn from Public Warehouse was $2,070,544. For the ten calendar months of 1854, the comparative Imports are as follows:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1854.	1853.
January	$19,818,000	$13,406,000
February	16,816,000	17,256,000
March	16,113,000	19,106,000
April	16,073,000	16,320,000
May	17,015,000	14,232,000
June	13,689,000	17,346,000
July	20,694,000	19,600,000
August	22,619,000	19,682,000
September	14,103,000	18,997,000
October	10,949,000	11,926,000
Total ten months	$161,766,000	$163,646,000
Decrease this year		$1,879,000

This decrease is not important in amount, of itself, and the progress of Importation is yet too large for the comfort of the Money Market; but, in connection with the Export tables in our last paper, the following result is shown in favor of a diminished Foreign balance, at New-York, for the ten calendar months as compared with 1853:

Decreased import, as above	$1,879,000
Increased Export, Domestic Produce	2,132,000
Increased Export, Gold and Silver	12,836,000
Total difference, favor 1854	$16,840,000

There was not much change in Money or Stock affairs to-day, as compared with the previous three days of the week. The variations in rates and prices were slight, and the difference in confidence was scarcely perceptible, though both were, if anything, for the better. There is much depression in all speculative values at the Stock Exchange, and much both inside and outside of Bank to discourage the Mercantile interest, so far as it rests upon borrowing Money. There are few so sanguine as to see decided encouragement immediately ahead for an altered condition of things, in either respect, but there is certainly a reasonable hope that the rapid liquidation of the past six or eight weeks, at home and abroad, and the promptness with which the heavy requisitions made by the Banks and the Foreign trade have been met, will bring a favorable turn after the 4th of November, both in the Specie export, and the supply, if not the rates of Money.

The sales of the three principal or most active Railroad Stocks, to-day, were substantially at yesterday's figures, closing this afternoon a fraction higher: New-York Central 85, Reading 70¾ and Erie 42¾. There was an improved Cash demand for Central, and fewer contracts on time. The operations in Erie were to a moderate amount. Reading was in request at the Second Board at 70¾ cash, and 71 on short option to the buyer. The other Railroads were either neglected or sold down. Hudson River touched 37 ⅌ cent.; a fall, since the proposals for a new Loan were issued, of 7 ⅌ cent. The receipts of the Road for October, at the improved passenger fares, were $160,842, against $153,256 same month in 1853. There was a large business in Illinois Central Bonds at 89¾@¼, nearly $100,000, part of the purchases reported to be on European order or for speculation abroad. Virginia State Bonds were in request at 90¼@¼, a slight improvement in price, with more disposition to take hold at the very reduced figures. Indiana Fives are offered less freely. Some parcels of North Carolinas and Louisianas, sent from the West by the Free Bankers, hang upon the market at low figures. New-York Central Sixes have declined to 84½ since the dividend, equal to 87½ before 1st November. The dividend funds for the two Western Roads, alluded to yesterday as being behind hand or not in proper shape, came forward to-day; and we hear of no new default. Mr. PATCHIN, of the Buffalo and New-York City Road, has determined to pay the dividend money provided last week, into Court, where proceedings had been commenced against his Company on the May default. Erie Incomes sold at 92 ⅌ cent. Several of the City Banks have made November dividends, since our last notice—the Bowery 4 ⅌ cent. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company earned, for the year ending 1st inst., $1,916,000 in Marine premiums, and paid out $1,881,000 in losses. The reserved Capital of $1,000,000 remains good; notwithstanding the extraordinary disasters of the year.

The payments into the Sub-Treasury today were $237,626, including $100,000 on transfer from St. Louis, made through one of the Banks, and $50,000 in Gold from Chicago. The payments were $54,486. The regular balance is up to $7,074,295, which with the special and Assay accounts, makes an aggregate Specie accumulation of nearly ten million dollars at New-York. The amount in all the depositories, subject to draft at the close of October, was $26,046,112, of which $4,798,396 was at Boston; $5,124,761 at Philadelphia; $3,910,164 at St. Louis; and $2,201,370 at New-Orleans. There are no considerable engagements of Specie for the Bremen packet on Saturday yet spoken of. Money, outside of Bank, is worth 12 ⅌ cent., except on very prime signatures, which are not abundantly offered. The large mercantile Banks are doing all they can, with prudence, to help their customers over the 4th of November, but some of them plead poverty, and refuse to risk a diminution of their Specie reserve.

The regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. S. DRAPER takes place to-morrow, (Friday,) at the Merchants' Exchange.

We publish below a communication from Mr. ST. JOHN, the Superintendent of the State Bank Department, in reply to an attack, which some one, not satisfied with his inflexible purpose to do equal justice to the note holders of the exploded Eighth-avenue Bank, caused to be made on his course in the *Herald*. It is made quite apparent by this reply that Mr. ST. JOHN has given undue importance to the dissatisfaction of certain interested parties, for no one else can question the entire correctness of his action. It is a plain case of duty and fairness to all the note holders of a concern, which on examination by a special Commissioner, whose report has just been sent to Albany, proves little better than a fraud upon the public.

Eighth-avenue Bank.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 30, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My attention has been called to the following article, that appeared in the money article in the *Herald* on Saturday last:

"The Superintendent of the Banking Department at Albany does not entertain the same opinion regarding his duties for any length of time. It appears that on the 16th inst. he promised to surrender securities in exchange for Eighth-avenue Bank notes—a proportionate share of bonds and mortgages and stocks; and on the 25th, when the amount of bills was sent us for redemption, upon his own terms, he refused to surrender anything but bonds and mortgages. If the Comptroller has any control over this branch of his department, it would unveil enough for him to look continually into the manner in which his affairs are managed. We have frequently noticed that some of the everyoung Banks have dealt with a good deal of consideration, and yet, sacrifices allowed for winding up so as to prevent the loss to bankers, will, either are just through in double quick time, without any regard to the interest of any one concerned. It appears to us that favoritism is carried out of sight in the administration of public affairs, particularly where such important interests are concerned as are involved in the business of banking."

I regret that the writer should consider it necessary to publish an article so entirely destitute of truth, to gratify or accommodate any person, and particularly as it is calculated to mislead the public in relation to my official action in regard to the Eighth-avenue Bank. I propose, therefore, to make an brief statement of my action; and I think it will show, if not to his satisfaction, to the satisfaction of the public, that the allegations contained in the article referred to are without even a shadow of foundation in fact.

The first allegation is, that "I promised on the 16th instant to surrender securities held in trust for the notes of the Eighth-avenue Bank."

On that day I received, per Express, without previous notice, understanding or agreement, two packages of notes of the Eighth-avenue Bank, said to contain about $20,000—and also two letters from CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the Eighth-avenue Bank, of which the following are copies:

EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, 8th avenue, corner of 23d-street, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1854.

D. B. St. John, Esq., Supt. Bank Department:

DEAR SIR: Please deliver to JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., $12,682 of New-York State Stocks, 5 per cents, of 1858, held in trust in the Bank Department for the Eighth-avenue Bank—for the same amount of circulating notes which he will deliver you, and oblige yours respectfully, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

Hon. D. B. ST. JOHN: Please send the Stock, with power in blank, to me. Yours, J. THOMPSON.

EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, 8th avenue, corner of 23d-street, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1854.

D. B. St. John, Esq., Supt. Bank Department:

DEAR SIR: Please deliver to Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE, Five Thousand Dollars of United States Stock, 6 per cents, of 1856, also Two Thousand Dollars of United States Stock, 6 per cents, of 1862, making $7,000 held in trust for the circulation of the Eighth-avenue Bank, for the same amount of circulation which they will deliver to you, and oblige, yours respectfully, CHAS. SANFORD, Cashier.

Please forward as the above-mentioned Certificates of United States Stock.

CARPENTER & VERMILYE, Per G. W. MAXWELL.

These letters contained the first intimation which I received, that the Bank desired to return its circulation and take up the securities deposited and held in trust for the redemption of the outstanding notes issued to it. On the same day, I returned the following answer to Mr. SANFORD:

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 10, 1854.

Charles Sanford, Esq., Cashier:

I am in receipt of your two letters of the 9th inst., requesting me to deliver $12,682 New-York State Stock to JOHN THOMPSON, and $7,000 United States Stock to Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE, now held in trust for the Eighth-avenue Bank. I have also received two packages of notes of said Bank, said to contain the above amounts.

I cannot comply with your request, for reasons which I think you will consider satisfactory. I am credibly informed that the Bank has suspended payment, and has refused or neglected to redeem its notes on presentation. I could not, therefore, allow you to withdraw stocks that are worth, and that command a premium, thereby allowing a portion of the bills belonging to the bank itself to be paid at par, at the same time surrender to it the premium on the stocks and allow other bill-holders to rely upon bonds and mortgages for the redemption of their notes. Another reason is, that the securities now held in trust amount to $100,682, just the amount required by law. This amount could not, legally or properly be reduced, without giving notice of the intention of the directors of closing up the bank altogether, and in that case I should require you to take up the bonds and mortgages, or a proportion of them, so as to keep at least as large a proportion of stocks as is now held, that the value of the securities should not be impaired or diminished. The experience of the past is, that bonds and mortgages will not bring their par value on a sale, and under such circumstances I am clearly of the opinion that I would not be justified in giving up stocks that are worth more than par and retain bonds and mortgages without satisfactory assurances that the circulation would all be redeemed at par. In fact, I do not think that, under the circumstances of the case, your bank being discredited and rumors rife of improper conduct on the part of one of its officers or agents, that I could return or surrender any securities held in trust for the notes sent me, until some arrangement is made to redeem all the notes. I shall, therefore, hold the notes until I am satisfied that all the bill-holders will be fully protected, in case of winding up, or that the bank is in a safe and sound condition and able to meet its liabilities. Respectfully,

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

This letter contained the *only* "promise" that I made to surrender securities; and I did not think that JOHN THOMPSON, or any one else, could consider or construe it into a promise to give him up securities for the bills of the Eighth-avenue Bank. I certainly did not so intend it, and I do not think the public will so consider it. It is evident that Mr. Cashier SANFORD did not, for under date of Oct. 17, he writes as follows:

EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, 8th-avenue, corner of 23d-street, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1854.

D. B. St. John, Esq., Superintendent Bank Department.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of Oct. 16 was duly received. I cannot say but your opinions are correct in regard to retaining the premium stocks, but I had thought that as the canal revenues bore but a small premium, you might yet be willing to surrender them, to Messrs. CARPENTER & VERMILYE and J. THOMPSON, as the premium on the other stocks would help make up any loss in the mortgages. *The notes of the Eighth-avenue Bank they sent you were not the property of the Bank, but belonged to the parties sending them, so of course must be subject to their order.* I shall ever know the course this Bank will pursue and will advise you.

Yours, respectfully, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

The next charge is, "that some of the suspended banks are treated with a good deal of consideration, while others are put through in double quick time," &c.

In reply to this, I would state that immediately after the Bank of the Eighth-avenue Bank was known through the papers, I revoked the powers of attorney given to the Cashier to collect the interest on stocks and bonds and mortgages, *for the purpose of protecting the billholders as far as possible*, and that the first package of protested notes was not received at the department until the 16th inst.; two other packages were received on the 23d, and one on the 25th inst. In each case a notice was immediately sent to the Bank as required by chap. 202, laws of 1850, and chap. 203, laws of 1851, to redeem the same within fifteen days from the dates of the several notices, and that in case of failure to do so, the notes would be redeemed out of the trust funds according to law.

The Superintendent has no power, by law, to apply the trust funds of a failed Bank to the payment of its bills without first giving the fifteen days' notice to the Bank to redeem. The first notice, in this case, was given on the 16th, and the time that the Bank has by law to pay the notes does not expire until the 31st inst. I believe no Bank has been "put through in double quick time." The notice required by law has, in all cases, been duly given, and in case the Bank did not then redeem the notes, the securities have been converted into cash, with as little delay as possible, and the avails paid to the billholders.

On the 30th inst. JOHN THOMPSON, through his agent, Mr. GREENLEAF, again presented some $11,000 of the notes of the Eighth-avenue Bank, with an order from Mr. SANFORD to deliver him $4,000 bonds and mortgages, and $7,000 in stocks. This was refused, and Mr. GREENLEAF was informed as to the law—and also that the Bank had allowed its notes to be protested for non-payment—that the owners had caused their protested notes to be deposited in this department, and that I should not feel justified in surrendering any portion of the stocks for an equal amount of bills—as it might materially affect the interests of the billholders in case the Bank should not redeem its circulation, and I should be obliged to sell the bonds and mortgages to pay the bills. Mr. GREENLEAF then inquired if I would give up an equal amount of bonds and mortgages for the notes; to this I assented, as the Bank had given notice of the determination of the Directors to close up the business in the usual manner, provided the officers of the Bank would give an order to that effect. He replied that he would write to Mr. THOMPSON; that if THOMPSON concluded to do so, he would send up the notes and the required order from the Bank to make the exchange.

The notice of winding up the business of the bank is dated Oct. 25, and is signed by the President and Cashier. It was received and filed in this department on the 26th, the same day on which THOMPSON's agent called and presented the order for the securities.

No promise whatever was ever made by me, directly or indirectly, to any person or persons, that I would surrender the securities held in trust for the Eighth-avenue Bank on a return of the circulating notes, except as stated in this communication.

I object to the *Herald* writer charging me with official misconduct or favoritism, by insinuation or otherwise, until he has some better evidence of the fact than he has in this case, where I have only endeavored to protect *all* the billholders, instead of allowing the securities that are worth more than the par value to be withdrawn, for less than their value in bills, and allowing the other billholders to take the chances of getting their pay out of the proceeds of bonds and mortgages.

The call upon the Comptroller to look into this branch of his department, betrays at least a want of knowledge in relation to it. The writer *should know* that the Bank Department is a separate and independent department, and has no connection with the Comptroller's Office, or with any other department of the State Government. See chap. 104, Laws of 1851.

As Superintendent of the Bank Department, I am alone responsible, to the banks and to the public, for the management of its affairs; and the writer only knows, that so long as it may be my duty or fortune to administer the duties pertaining to the office, they will not only be discharged impartially and faithfully, but independently and fearlessly, according to the best of my judgment and ability. D. B. ST. JOHN.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 28.

Our COTTON market shows no change to-day. The sales of the week have been 23,000 bales, and the increase in the receipts at all ports over the same date last year is 47,000 bales. FLOUR is selling at $8. New MOLASSES declined to 30c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 30.

COTTON has been active to-day, the sales reaching 6,000 bales at 8c. for middling. Mess PORK is quoted at $14; sales of prime CORN at 80c afloat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 1.

The COTTON market is dull. Sales 3,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 8c. FLOUR $8 25 ⅌ bbl. Molasses, 19½c. FREIGHTS—Cotton, to Liverpool, ⅝d.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR—The Flour Market is dull and prices are a shade easier to-day. Sales 1,500 bbls. $8 00 for Upper Lake, $8 25@$8 37½ for choice to fancy Michigan, and $8 37½ for extra Upper Lake.

WHEAT—Wheat is in good supply, and prices are rather easier. Sales were made of 3,000 bushels Red Michigan at $1 88, and 10,000 bushels Wisconsin at $1 50.

CORN—There is a good supply of Corn, and the mar[illegible] hot is quiet and [illegible]. Sales of 25,000 bushels [illegible] 65c. 60½c. mostly at the former figure.

OATS—Oats are in fair supply, and the demand is [illegible] the market steady. Sales 14,000 bushels at 44c.

WHISKY—Whisky is firm, and is selling at the [illegible] of buyers. Small sales were made at 30c.

CANAL VOYAGE—The ⅌ barrel is charged on Flour, and 17c. ⅌ bushel on Corn, to New-York.

RECEIPTS YESTERDAY—Flour, 4,000 barrels; Wheat, 36,195 bushels; Corn, 97,000 bushels; Oats, 81,744 bushels; Rye, 1,115 bushels.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamship Black Warrior, Pullock, New-Orleans via Havana Oct. 28, with cotton and 28 passengers to Livingston, Crookerson & Co. Arrived off the Hook at 4 A. M. On the 25th, Capt. Pullock boarding a distant vessel, passed barque R. R. Knight, of Portland, Me., from Cardenas.

Steamship Jamestown, Cavendy, Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Knickerbocker, Peabody, Havre, 21 days, with mdse. and passengers to Stanton & Thomson. On the 12th inst., lat 35, lon 22 was boarded by a boat from the Br bark Caroline, 120 days from Calloo bound to England—part of the crew down with the scurvy. Supplied her with fruit and vegetables.

Brig Shepherd, (Br.,) Perry, Cadiz 34 days, with wines and passengers to order. Had heavy weather on the passage; lost port bulwarks.

Brig Edward, (of Sag Harbor,) Hedgman, Jacksonville 29 days, with lumber to John Gilchrist. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage; lost mainmast, &c.

Brig Emily Davis, Chrisman, Boston 4 days, with sand rice to Dunham & Dimon. Sld. in co. with bark Jeddo, Jenkins, for New-York.

Brig Rio, (Br.,) Douglass, Rio Janeiro 53 da., with rosewood, &c., to E. W. Nitney & Co.

Schr. Pocahontas, Mandwell, Charleston 15 da., with yellow pine to J. R. Sheldon, vessel to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Mist, Discoway, Norfolk, with mdse. to Burgess, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Martha Marie, Small, Salem 4 da., with mdse. to E. W. Lopez.

Schr. Vesper, Wilcox, Georgetown, D. C., 4 da., with flour to Abbott, Dodge & Co.

Schr. Lamartine, Ware, Wilmington, N. C., 16 da., with naval stores to Dater.

Schr. Leroy, Bourne, Georgetown, D. C., 4 da., with flour to Mott Bedell & Co.

Schr. W. D. Cargill, Hawkins, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Alexandria, Sears, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Eva, Wilkins, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. King of the Forest, (Br.,) Hughes, Malaga, 65 da., with fruit to Aguirre & Galway.

Schr. Prentes, (of Plymouth,) Cornish, Kingston, Ja., 35 days, with copper to J. E. Geger.

Schr. Ann, Hopkins, for Petersburg, mdse. to J. Hunter.

Schr. Merchant, Winters, Richmond, with mdse. to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. L. H. Nickerson, Crowell, Baltimore, 4 days.

Schr. *E. F. Lewis*, Ferry, Portland, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Seymour, Havana, Philadelphia for Albany.

Schr. Tucker, Miller, Philadelphia for New-Haven.

Schr. William James, Muncy, Philadelphia for New-Haven.

Schr. S. L. Crocker, Phillips, Philadelphia for Taunton.

Schr. Hazard, Chichester, Richmond, with mdse. to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Washington, Libbey, Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Nelson, Collins, Philadelphia.

Schr. Daniel, Brown, Baltimore.

Schr. Rosa C., Kelley, Philadelphia for Boston.

BETOW—One bark.

WIND—During the day, S W.

Sailed.

Steamship Empire City, for Havana and New-Orleans; ships Orient, for Liverpool; Henry Reed, Antwerp; Isaac Wright, Liverpool; Edward O'Brien, Savannah; Shackamaxon, (Br.,) New-Orleans.

By Sandy Hook Printing Telegraph.

THE HIGHLANDS, Nov. 3—Sundown.

There is one square-rigged vessel in the Southern Offing, and a bark and two brigs off the Highlands are bound in. The wind is northeast, and the weather light and clear.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 26—Arr., ships Lancaster, New-York; Benjamin, Boston; bark Moses Kimball, New-York, via Havana.

Arr. on the 25th—Ships Cheshire, Mary, Suasa and Dexter, New-York; International, George Peabody, Thomas Perkins, and Terrell, Boston; bark Hillies, New-York.

Nov. 2—Arr ship Garrick, for New-York.

BOSTON, Nov. 3—Arr. ships Frank Johnson and Alexander, Calcutta; barks Actrea, Andromeda and Helen, Galveston; Oak, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 19, lat. 24 20, lon. 34 35, schr. Buena Vista, of New-Haven, 35 da. from St. Domingo, bound to London—wished to be reported.

Oct. 29, off Cape Sable, W. N. W. 15 miles, ship Knickerbocker saw one of Black Ball packets, bound E.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ Regular Democratic Whig Nominations.—

For Governor,
MYRON H. CLARK.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.
For Canal Commissioner,
HENRY FITZHUGH.
For State Prison Inspector,
NORWOOD ROWNE.
For Surveyor,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD,
For Recorder,
JOHN H. WHITE.
For City Judge,
SIDNEY H. STUART.
For Mayor,
JOHN J. HERRICK.
For Register,
JOHN J. DOANE.
For Commissioner of Streets and Lamps,
CHRISTIAN W. SHAFFER.
For District Attorney,
A. OAKEY HALL.
For Governor of the Almshouse,
JAMES E. WOOD.

☞ People's Ticket—

For Mayor,
JAMES W. BARKER.
For Recorder,
JOHN H. WHITE.
For City Judge,
SYDNEY H. STUART.
For District Attorney,
CHAUNCEY SHAFFER.
For Commissioner of Streets and Lamps,
JOHN J. DOANE.
For Commissioner of Streets and Lamps,
JOSEPH E. BELING.
For Governor of the Alms House,
JOHN W. TAYLOR.
For Surveyor,
ALFRED McINTYRE.

☞ At a Meeting of the Municipal Reform Committee, held at the New-York University on the evening of the 2d November, 1854, the following Nominations for Aldermen and Councilmen of the respective Wards were unanimously approved and ratified, as follows:

WARD.	ALDERMEN.	DIST.	COUNCILMEN.
2.	Orison Blunt.	4.	Nicholas Ludlum.
7.	Wm. D. Murphy.	14.	Thomas Truslow.
		15.	George F. A. Hoyt.
8.	No vacancy.	16.	George Roosevelt.
		17.	Jesse Phillips.
		18.	David Valentine.
9.	Peter F. Voorhis.	19.	Thomas Bidder.
		20.	J. Price.
		21.	Henry P. Sse.
		22.	Charles J. Holder.
10.	No vacancy.	23.	C. S. Cooper.
		24.	Alfred Brush.
		25.	Horace Reed.
11.	Geo. H. Raymond.	26.	William B. Foster.
		27.	Jonathan Parry.
		28.	Thomas G. Vassett.
		29.	Edward V. Davis.
		30.	George M. Beasley.
12.	No vacancy.	31.	Philip S. Crossley.
13.	John B. Everson.	32.	Charles C. North.
		33.	Wm. Floyd.
		34.	Geo. W. Brown.
14.	Wm. Chauncey.	35.	Geo. W. Wood.
		36.	W. M. Vermilye.
15.	No vacancy.	37.	Otis D. Swan.
		38.	James W. Ramsay.
		39.	Andrew Wakeman.
		40.	Benjamin C. Wendell.
17.	Nathan C. Ely.	41.	Robert S. Hawes.
		42.	John W. Van Riper.
		43.	Benjamin F. Flackney.